



Bar-Lev causes stir with Golan remarks

By SARAH HONIG, ASHER WALLFISH and MENAHEM HONOWITZ Jerusalem Post Reporters

EL AVIV. — If the Labour Party were in power it would be willing to agree to territorial compromise in the Golan Heights in return for a peace agreement with the Syrians, party secretary-general Haim Bar-Lev said in Jerusalem late Monday night. He thereby created a minor political furor in the Knesset as well as in his own party.

Bar-Lev made his statement during a reception at the Jerusalem Hilton for the president of the Spanish Senate, Jose Federico Carriaj, after the latter had returned from a tour of the Golan.

After his statement had caused political tempers to soar, Bar-Lev strove to put a damper on the situation by explaining that he said nothing new and that what he did say was already part of the Labour Party 1981 election platform.

But both within and outside his party, it was pointed out that the Knesset had passed a law since then extending Israeli law to the Golan, an effect annexing it. His critics also said the timing of such a statement was extremely inopportune, in view of attempts to draw the Syrians into negotiations over the Golan.

A call to debate Bar-Lev's remark was first raised by Ronnie Milo (Likud-Herut), who tabled an urgent motion and persuaded the presidium to convene to rule on his request. It does not normally do this, except on Mondays.

The presidium voted unanimously to deny urgency to Milo's motion, with its two Likud members, Speaker Menahem Savidor and deputy speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov, joining Alignment deputy speaker Moshe Shalal in refusing Milo's request.

Savidor and Cohen-Avidov agreed with Shalal that urgent motions concerning the remarks of persons who do not hold official office should not be debated.

But Milo appealed, the presidium's refusal to the Knesset House Committee, which then granted his request.

Milo argued that Bar-Lev's remark was "a political danger to Israel in the wake of the Knesset's decision to apply Israeli sovereignty to the Golan."

In the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Ehud Olmert (Likud-La'am) said that Bar-Lev's remark could put a spoke in the wheel of negotiations with Syria, and demanded that the committee

meet to discuss the remark. Chairman Eliahu Ben-Elissar ruled that since Bar-Lev does not lay down policy, the committee was not required to consider his remarks.

Bar-Lev was warmly defended by two Labour colleagues, Shlomo Hillel of the hawkish wing and Micha Harish of the dovish wing.

In the Golan Heights, meanwhile, there was consternation among settlers over Bar-Lev's remarks. A statement put out by Golan settlers said that Bar-Lev's remarks were "irresponsible and would have grave consequences. We demand that he resign. The timing of his observations will cause serious political damage at a time when complicated negotiations with the enemy are coming to a climax. We call on the institutions of the Labour party to meet in emergency session to discuss this sad development."

Eitan Liss, head of the Golan regional council, yesterday returned his Labour Party membership card to party chairman Shimon Peres in protest against Bar-Lev's comments. Liss demanded that the party decide on an official stand on the Golan's future and characterized Bar-Lev's statement as "irresponsible and scandalous."

Bar-Lev said later that he is not proposing that the Golan be divided equally between Israel and Syria, but that a token compromise be made. "Compromise can mean only a small per cent of the territory without disbanding any settlements."

One senior Labour MK and a former minister said yesterday that Bar-Lev's own fellow Labourites are disconcerted by his words, although it is true that he did not depart from the Labour platform. "But that is a sleeping dog and it is not wise to stir it at this time," he said.

Girl struck by rock on bus near Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An eight-year-old girl from the settlement of Ma'alach Ephraim in the West Bank was slightly injured by a rock when a bus in which she was travelling was attacked near the Kalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem.

The girl was taken to hospital in Jerusalem while troops sealed off a section of the road near the camp.

Andropov's health takes turn for worse

OSCOV (AP). — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's health apparently taken a sharp turn for the worse, sources who have seen him in the last two days say he needs assistance in walking and that his hand shook uncontrollably at a mer for visiting Finnish president Juho Kivisto.

The sources, who spoke independently and refused to be named, said two aides supported Andropov, who will be 69 on June 15, at either elbow as he walked into a Kremlin banquet hall Monday night for the dinner honoring Kivisto. They said he needed assistance in sitting down and again upon rising to leave.

UK election day tomorrow

NDON (AP). — With the general election due tomorrow, the Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday said she would not "press the button" on British nuclear weapons if Britain is NATO allies were attacked. Without such willingness, nuclear powers would have no deterrent, she said in a television phone-programme.

The opposition Labour Party, pledged to unilateral nuclear disarmament, is trailing badly behind Thatcher's Conservatives according to the polls.

Two surveys published yesterday indicated Labour has been overtaken by the centrist Alliance of the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party, fighting its first general election.

Satmar Rebbe takes royal tour through J'lem

ABRAHAM RABINOVICH Jerusalem Post Reporter

the upbeat sound of the Karta standard *Shilton* from *an am makrim*. (The rule of the Karta, we don't recognize) dcast on loudspeakers, the Satmar Rebbe mounted a podium in bus Square yesterday to accept tribute of his anti-Zionist followers living in the Zionist state, a brief address in Yiddish, he told the thousands crowded the square that pious Jews

everywhere were building heavenly Jerusalem through good deeds, and that by virtue of that heavenly city will earthly Jerusalem be rebuilt. The implication of the message, according to one member of the audience, was that one does not have to live in Israel to build Jerusalem.

The rebbe arrived in mid-afternoon at Ben-Gurion Airport in an Air France plane — intentionally not by El Al — to be greeted by dignitaries of the Eda Haredit from Brak Brak and Jerusalem. He was driven from the plane in a waiting Cadillac to the edge of the field, where some 2,000 followers were waiting. Dismounting from the car, he was seated in a "royal chair" from which he extended his hand to the followers filing rapidly by. Some shook the hand, many kissed it.

The rebbe arrived in Jerusalem a few minutes before 6 p.m., accompanied by Rabbi Yehuda Yitzhak Weiss, rabbi of the Eda Haredit, whom he picked up at the Telshone yeshiva outside the city. Two thousand young Talmud Torah students dressed in white shirts and waving Satmar flags flowed over for the occasion from the U.S. lined the bottom part of Rehov Shmuel Hanavi up to Mandelbaum Gate. A police car with siren blaring led the procession, the police driver accompanied by three young hassidim



The Satmar rebbe is surrounded yesterday by his followers in the Satmar seminary in Mea Shearim. (Story below) (Zoom 77)

Mubarak urges Syrian exit to force Israel to withdraw

BEIRUT (AP). — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Syria must withdraw its forces from Lebanon to strip Israel of an alibi to abrogate the U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal agreement with the Lebanese government.

"Israel must not be given an excuse to maintain its army in Lebanon even for one day," Mubarak said in an interview with the weekly magazine of Beirut's independent newspaper *An-Nahar*.

"Now that Israel has signed the withdrawal accord, Syria should withdraw its forces to avoid giving Israel the excuse to renege," Mubarak said.

He said the Arab countries should hold a summit conference to decide on ways to make Syria

withdraw if President Hafez Assad's Soviet-backed government in Damascus continues to refuse a military pullout.

Asked if Egypt would go to Syria's aid if Syrian refusal to withdraw from Lebanon triggers off a new war with Israel, Mubarak said: "It is impossible for Egypt to enter a war that it has not been consulted about."

Mubarak implied that the Camp David agreements were completed. "Camp David was concluded for two things: relations between Egypt and Israel, upon which we signed the (peace) treaty and recovered (Sinai) land; and the settlement of the Palestinian question from all its aspects," Mubarak said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Exports down 12.5%, tourism scene brighter

By AVI TEMKIN Post Economic Reporter

Israel's exports dropped by 12.5 per cent in May compared to last year. Israel exported \$383 million worth of goods this May, \$35m. less than the \$438m. figure of May 1982.

According to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday, exports during the first five months of the year totalled about \$2b. compared to \$2.2b. during the same period last year. This represents a 9 per cent decrease. Agricultural exports registered the largest drop in May, totalling \$33.1m. last month as compared to \$61.8m. in May 1982, a 46 per cent decrease.

In the first five months of the year, agricultural exports registered a 12.1 per cent decline, from \$336m. in January-May of 1982 to \$295m. during the same period this year. Industrial exports also fell by more than the average during the first five months of the year.

Overseas sales of industrial products, excluding diamonds, during that period were \$1.3b. down by 13.2 per cent from about \$1.5b. in January-May 1982.

May industrial exports excluding diamonds totalled \$266m. as compared to \$293m. in May of last year, a 9 per cent drop. Despite the general decline in exports, diamond exports seem to be recovering after a long slump. Diamond exports totalled \$424m. during the January-May period as compared to \$388m. in the first five months of 1982.

Michael Yudelman adds: Central Bureau of Statistics figures show a rise in tourism to Israel by 22 per cent in May compared to May last year. This is the first increase marked in tourism to Israel in more than 10 months.

Tourism Ministry sources expressed careful optimism yesterday, noting that May's tourism figures

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Aluf Barak says Syria set against agreement

Jerusalem Post Staff

Syria's negative stand on Lebanon's agreement with Israel "is a matter of principle and not a bargaining position," OC Military Intelligence Aluf Ehud Barak said yesterday.

Speaking in a radio interview to mark Intelligence Corps Day, Barak warned that the Syrians "act as if they feel they have room for maneuver and ample time," and that they are "liable to take further actions if their current efforts to frustrate the Israeli-Lebanese agreement do not bear fruit."

In other words, Barak affirmed, there is no gap between official Syrian propaganda and the actual perception of the situation in Damascus.

Asked if Assad is likely to link the withdrawal of his troops from Lebanon to the question of the Golan Heights, Barak replied: "The question of the Golan Heights is not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Lebanon clears way for passage of Israel pact

BEIRUT. — Lebanese parliamentary committees overwhelmingly approved the troop-withdrawal agreement with Israel yesterday in the first step towards a full parliamentary debate on the accord.

State run Beirut radio reported a 28-1 majority in favour of the accord, with two abstentions, and said parliament would meet in full session next Monday to discuss the pact. The session will consider a law empowering President Amin Jemayel's government to exchange ratification documents with Israel.

Western diplomatic sources here said that Lebanon and Israel might implement the withdrawal agreement even if Syria continues to refuse a simultaneous withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

Meanwhile, sources close to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz said in

Baghdad yesterday that an Arab summit is likely to be held soon to discuss the Middle East situation. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia opened a pan-Islamic conference in Mecca yesterday with an appeal for unity and an end to conflict. He said the question of Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon was a political and diplomatic matter. The pullout of Syrian forces is a question for the Syrians and the Lebanese, he said, adding that the U.S. was helping Beirut in the matter.

Prince Abdullah, on a tour of Arab capitals, had talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein before flying on to Amman.

He had earlier visited Libya and Syria, two states which on past record require persuasion to attend summit gatherings.

Over Monday night, rival Lebanese militias exchanged artil- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

'Sharon falsified terror figures'

Post Knesset Correspondent

A Mapam MK yesterday quoted official IDF figures provided by Defence Minister Moshe Arens to back up the accusation that former defence minister Ariel Sharon last year gave false and distorted statistics about Israeli and Jewish victims of Arab terror as justification for the war in Lebanon.

Mapam's Yair Tsaban said that Sharon, during a speech in Tiberias, spoke of 1,392 killed and 6,400 injured in terror operations across the northern border, or which were organised from Beirut, during the past eight years.

"The figures which Sharon had related to 18 years, not eight years," Tsaban wrote in a letter to Arens after Arens, in response to a parliamentary question, supplied the correct information. "He (Sharon) just dropped the digit '1'."

Tsaban commented that the 1,392 killed and 6,400 wounded included not only Israelis, and Jews abroad,

but also non-Jews abroad, and Arabs in Israel, the areas, and abroad.

The correct figure for the eight years before the start of the war were 130 civilian dead including Israelis and Jews abroad, plus 55 IDF soldiers killed, including the dead of the Litani operation in 1978.

He revealed to Arens that Sharon

once came up to him in the Knesset and said: "I do not count Jewish victims alone. Arabs, including Fatah members, are all human beings in my eyes."

Tsaban wrote Arens: "I leave it to others to decide whether Sharon's remark was a noble manifestation of pure humanism, or foolish and cynical hypocrisy."

War inquiry call postponed

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Alignment motion calling for a commission of inquiry into the government's conduct of the war in Lebanon has been put off until next week.

The Alignment decided on the postponement so as not to steal the limelight from a motion by Labour leader Shimon Peres, coming up today, calling for a unilateral IDF withdrawal to the Awa River.

A postponement also spares the

Alignment immediate embarrassment over the fact that the commission of inquiry motion is due to be presented by MK Yosef Sarid, who is not acceptable to a vocal minority of Labour men, led by Yitzhak Rabin.

Sarid insisted last night that he would not desist from his motion.

A Shinui motion calling for an inquiry was postponed until Monday next week.

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TIME

June 13, 1983

AFTER WILLIAMSBURG MIDDLE EAST

ISRAEL — LEBANON: 4 violent war of nerves

PRO: levels against

Sole distributor: GUYHAN'S AGENCY LTD.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	7.6.1983	MIN	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	15	10	20	Clear
BRUSSELS	15	10	20	Clear
BUEENOS AIRES	5	4	15	Clear
CHICAGO	11	5	18	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	5	17	Clear
FRANKFURT	9	4	17	Clear
GENEVA	15	10	20	Clear
HELSINKI	8	4	16	Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	22	28	Clear
JAKARTA	22	18	26	Clear
LISBON	14	9	20	Bale
LONDON	13	8	19	Clear
MADRID	18	13	23	Clear
MUNICH	12	7	19	Clear
NEW YORK	19	14	24	Cloudy
OSLO	7	4	16	Clear
PARIS	17	12	22	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	16	11	21	Clear
SAO PAULO	12	7	19	Clear
STOCKHOLM	11	6	18	Clear
TOKYO	17	12	22	Cloudy
TORONTO	10	5	17	Clear
VINNA	10	5	17	Clear
ZURICH	16	11	21	Clear

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

	Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	45	15-24	24	Max
Golan	39	13-26	26	
Nahariya	45	13-24	24	
Safed	45	13-24	24	
Haifa Port	40	20-26	26	
Liberna	63	18-32	32	
Nazareth	—	17-25	25	
Afula	45	16-28	28	
Shoham	44	17-26	26	
Tel Aviv	62	19-26	26	
B-G Airport	48	18-28	28	
Jericho	31	20-35	35	
Gaza	72	20-26	26	
Beer-Sheva	33	17-30	30	
Idit	13	24-38	38	

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Italian Ambassador Corrado Taliani held a reception yesterday to mark Italy's national day at his residence in Ramat Gan.

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat presided over a ceremony yesterday honouring 14 worthy citizens of Tel Aviv at the Habimah Theatre. The following received the award: Binyamin Unger, Michael Assaf, Yehuda Gabay, Yitzhak Katz, Batia Lishenski, Eliezer Saroka, George Azur, Ya'acov Frank, Shimon Kaplan, Rabbi Ya'acov Rozental, Dr. David Rozen Zvi, Enshel Reis, Arie Sharon and Yosef Razton Sharavi.

South African Ambassador David de Villiers du Bieson will speak today on South African-Israeli Relations at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, 1 p.m. at the YMCA.

Former Knesset secretary Netanel Lorch will be guest speaker today at the Haifa Rotary Club, Nof Hotel, at 1 p.m.

Birth

GOLOMB — To Nechamah and Chaim, a daughter, at Hadassah Hospital, Mt. Scopus, on June 7, 1983, sister to Rinat and Yaron, granddaughter to Ruth and Leo Cohn.

In Memoriam

Israel's intelligence community — represented by families of the fallen, Defence Minister Moshe Arens, the heads of IDF intelligence, the Mossad and the Shin Bet — yesterday commemorated its dead in a ceremony held somewhere in Israel.

ARRIVALS

Phyllis Sukter, national president of Pioneer Women Na'amat, U.S. member of the American section of the WZO, and Gloria Helling, national vice-president of Pioneer Women Na'amat, U.S., to attend the meeting of the Zionist Executive and the Jewish Agency Assembly.

MUBARAK

(Continued from Page One)
"After (the late President Anwar) Sadat died, they (Israelis) demanded the talks be held in Jerusalem. I said no. Then the invasion of Lebanon occurred, and (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's initiative was born and Jordanian-Palestinian contacts were initiated," Mubarak said.

Mubarak yesterday began a three-day visit to Switzerland, highlighted by a speech at the annual conference of the ISO-country International Labour Organization.

Congratulations to Mother, Grandmother, Great-grandmother **Aliza Zohar**

HOME NEWS

Burg lacks NRP allies on savings time issue

Post Knesset Correspondent
Interior Minister Yosef Burg is totally isolated within his own National Religious Party, over the issue of introducing daylight savings time.

His party colleague and follower Avraham Melamed, representative of the NRP's rural voters, announced on Monday that in the next few days he would demand a vote within the NRP Knesset faction on the summer time issue.

The other representative of the rural voters, Eliezer Avtali, also wants summer time, as do Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir. The NRP's kibbutz wing, which is not represented in the Knesset, also favours daylight savings.

When the Likud's Akiva Nof asked the coalition executive yesterday for permission to move a private member's bill introducing summer time, there were no objections. But because Burg has absolute competence with regard to the issue as the law stands, and because Justice Minister Moshe Nissim must rule on all private legislative proposals from coalition MKs, the coalition executive ruled that Burg and Nissim must decide whether or not Nof can present his private bill. This could lead to the entire matter going before the cabinet.



Latif (Elihu) Toeg

Latif Toeg, 'Post' archivist

Latif (Elihu) Toeg, veteran Jerusalem Post archivist, died at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday morning. The funeral took place at the Har Hamenuhot cemetery in the afternoon.

He was born in 1929 in Baghdad, Iraq, where his father Abraham Toeg owned a tobacco factory. The Toegs settled in Jerusalem in 1930, and Latif began working for The Post in 1945, first as general clerk and then as archivist. Toeg was an amateur sportsman and a lightweight boxer who served in the IDF as a runner during the War of Independence.

Toeg was a conscientious and well-liked director of the photographic archives. His phenomenal memory and extraordinary patience in finding long-forgotten stories were often admired by Post staff members and the public.

Toeg is survived by his wife Rachel, son Abraham, daughters Nitza and Irit.

PACT APPROVAL

(Continued from Page One)

lery fire in the Shouf Mountains, southeast of Beirut after an Israeli-sponsored cease-fire broke down, an Israeli military spokesman outside Beirut said yesterday.

Beirut press reports and the right-wing Phalangist radio said shells hit the Christian stronghold of Souk al-Gharb and the Druse Moslem town of Alek. No casualties were reported.

The rightist and Druse militias had previously agreed to the cease-fire to allow an exchange of hostages.

One man was killed on Monday in another exchange of shell fire between two rival townships just south of Beirut, press reports said. (Reuters, AP)

COLLEGE. — Levinsky Teachers College alumni will gather at the Mann Auditorium tomorrow night as part of the college's 70th anniversary celebration. Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer, Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, college principal Dr. Abraham Rocheli and representatives of the alumni and students will speak.



Thousands of hassidim await the arrival of the Satmar rebbe yesterday in Jerusalem.

(Zoom 77)

MDs to decide next strike step today

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A final decision on the next step in the 99-day doctors' strike is expected to be taken today at a meeting of the Israel Medical Association's strike organizing committee, but the outcome will only be made public tomorrow, a highly-placed IMA official said last night. He declined to give any further details.

Kupat Holim Clalit chairman Prof. Haim Doron yesterday appealed to the striking doctors to resume the stalled wage talks immediately and promised to introduce "totally new suggestions."

Speaking before the fund's national council in Tel Aviv, Doron said that the abrupt break-off in the negotiations last Friday had prevented him from presenting the "new solutions" that could bring the strike to an end.

Meanwhile, Attorney-General

Yitzhak Zamir stated earlier this week that Health Ministry Director-General Prof. Baruch Modan had "acted within his powers under the emergency regulations" when he halted the reading out on Israel Radio of the names of doctors served with back-to-work orders on May 23. The name-reading was resumed after 10 minutes by order of Zamir.

In a letter to Civil Service Commissioner Avraham Natan, who called for an investigation to determine the legality of Modan's step, Zamir said that the director-general did have the authority to halt the broadcast.

The Knesset Education Committee, which deals with the Israel Broadcasting Authority, reached the same conclusion in a discussion of the matter on Monday.

David Rudge reports from Haifa: Police were twice called to disperse a crowd of more than 250 people

who gathered in the emergency ward of Haifa's Rambam Hospital yesterday morning.

The majority of the crowd had heard rumours that the doctors were planning to "overtake" patients in a new phase of the three-month-old strike, said a spokesman for the doctors' strike committee at the hospital.

"They demanded X-rays, blood tests and full check-ups because they believed these rumours. Several of them became annoyed when they were told that they would not receive treatment. There was some pushing and shouting, but fortunately, no serious incidents," the spokesman said.

He said the police managed to calm the crowd, and senior physicians on duty explained that only serious cases were being admitted. The rest were referred to the alternative medical centres, which charge a IS900 fee.

U.S. lashes out at Soviet comment on Jewish emigration

By WOLF BLITZER
Post Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday lashed out against the Soviet Union's efforts to discredit the Jewish emigration movement in that country.

The unusually strong U.S. statement followed the latest declarations of an official "anti-Zionist" committee in Moscow consisting of some Soviet Jews. On Monday, the deputy chairman of the group,

Samuel Zivs, denied that any more Jews want to leave the Soviet Union. He insisted that all those who wanted to emigrate had already done so.

"The so-called 'appeal against Zionism' is part of the continuing Soviet propaganda campaign aimed both at the State of Israel and Jewish activists within the Soviet Union," State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said at the daily news briefing.

Shamir calls for ties with Spain

Post Diplomatic Staff

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday called on Spain to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, in spite of pressures from the Arab world against such a move. Shamir spoke at a meeting in Jerusalem with the speaker of the Spanish Senate, Jose Frederico de Carvajal.

The visitor from Spain, who is a former president of his country's ruling Socialist Party, said that his visit here reflects the attitude of Spain towards Israel. Carvajal also met yesterday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Officials here attribute great

political importance to the visit and regard it as part of the thaw in the relations between Israel and various European states.

The visit is also seen as highly important against the background of recent discussion in Brussels on Spain's entry into the European Economic Community and concern in Jerusalem over the repercussions this might have upon Israel's relations with the EEC.

At yesterday's meeting, Shamir said that Israel does not oppose Spain's entry into the EEC, but is concerned with the problems this might cause regarding Israeli agricultural exports to Europe.

More Israeli aid for Swaziland schemes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will add irrigation and water resource projects to the list of international cooperation schemes it is providing for the kingdom of Swaziland in southern Africa.

A small team of Israeli water experts is expected to leave for Swaziland's capital Mbabane in the next few weeks.

Shamir at a farewell dinner which he gave for Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister Benjamin Nsibandze at the close of the Swaziland statesman's six-day visit. A small team of Israeli water experts is expected to leave for Swaziland's capital Mbabane in the next few weeks.

Health Ministry finally publishes warning on hair dye

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Health Ministry yesterday lifted its temporary ban on publication of a warning to women who use hair dyes. The warning says that one of the most common hair dye ingredients has been found to cause tumours, some of them cancerous, in tests on laboratory animals.

The chemical compound, 2,4-diaminoanisole, acts as a fixative and is present in almost all hair dyes on the market. Under current regulations, a complete list of all ingredients in hair dyes, both imported and locally manufactured, must appear on the outside of each

package. But until Monday, the public was not informed of the potentially hazardous effects of the chemical. Clinical tests conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration showed that laboratory animals exposed to 2,4-diaminoanisole over long periods developed tumours, some of them malignant. The results of the tests were published in 1980, and by 1981, the FDA required that all hair colourings containing 2,4-diaminoanisole carry a label warning that the substance had caused carcinogenic growths in laboratory animals.

While no tests have been carried out on humans, researchers believe that the substance could penetrate the scalp and spread to other parts of the body after prolonged use. "Nevertheless, the substance was not pulled off the shelves in the U.S., since there is no known substitute for it. The FDA apparently felt that the danger was not that great, and that the labelling requirement, like the one for cigarettes, was enough to alert the public," Professor Ephraim Menezel, head of the Health Ministry's pharmacological department, said last night.

The ministry has been studying the information for about one and-a-half years, it was learned.

During the past few months, it decided to set up a professional committee which would either ban the use of 2,4-diaminoanisole, or require a warning label.

The ministry's Monday press release said that importers and manufacturers had been notified of this decision in letters sent out on May 24. The importers and manufacturers were given 90 days to present any toxicological data that contradicted the American findings, the release said.

But later on Monday the ministry retracted its announcement, saying that not all of the manufacturers and importers had indeed been notified.

Even after Israel TV aired a report on its Monday night news, showing Health Ministry clerks preparing the letters for posting, the spokeswoman's office told The Post to withhold publication of the warning.

"We simply wanted a few days' grace so that we could finish notifying the manufacturers and importers; this is a matter of simple courtesy," a highly-placed ministry official said. But it was impossible to ascertain yesterday what had held up the posting of the letters, which the announcement said had gone out on May 24.

ZOA won't sell its Tel Aviv building

By CAROL COOK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Zionist Organization of America has decided against the sale of ZOA House, its cultural centre in Tel Aviv, and instead plans to renovate the building at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

The decision was reached at the ZOA convention in Pittsburgh over a month ago, according to ZOA House director Yoram Kleiner.

The convention also passed a resolution in support of establishing a ZOA cultural centre in Jerusalem, in light of the ZOA's "continuing battle for recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital by the U.S. and other nations."

The proposed sale of ZOA House sparked a major controversy within the organization earlier this year, when the local management committee learned that the Fishman-Rieger business group, acting on behalf of Hakibbutz Ha'arzi, had offered between \$4 and \$5 million for the property. The management committee voted unanimously to oppose the sale.

A source close to ZOA said pressure by the committee, plus a spate of articles in the local press, had convinced ZOA's national executive committee that the sale would be "inappropriate."

ZOA House was built in 1952 on land acquired from the Israel Lands Administration.

Ex-officer raps treatment of refugees by government

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The government has not done as much as it could to help Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, former Sgan-Aluf Dov Yirmiya, founder of the Jewish-Arab Public Committee to Aid the Refugees in Lebanon, told reporters here yesterday.

"During Operation Litani (in 1978), when the refugee camps were not hit, the government went very far out of its way to help, and even provided prefabricated homes for people whose houses were destroyed in the bombings," Yirmiya said. "This time, it was a different world. I served as a reserve officer in charge of one of the so-called assistance units last June, and I heard (Economics) Minister (Ya'acov) Meridor say that his goal

is for the Palestinians to flee eastward and not come back."

It was then that Yirmiya founded his committee, with Jewish and Arab friends. The committee provided over 70 tons of clothing and winter boots to refugees in Lebanon, with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee, Na'amat, Austrian trade unions and others, and has recently raised money to set up 20 prefabricated classrooms at the Ein Hilwe refugee camp. Five other classrooms were built by other organizations, but 15 more are needed, for which the committee is still trying to raise money, Yirmiya said.

Anyone wishing to contribute money to the committee may do so by asking his bank to credit account number 507915 at the Nahariya branch of Bank Igud.

Did district-court judge sign anti-war petition?

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Justice Ministry is looking into a new controversy surrounding Jerusalem District Court Judge Dov Eitan, who a few weeks ago raised a storm when he said that in view of the "chaos" and ill-treatment of citizens at the Israel Broadcasting Authority offices he might be inclined to "burn down the building."

According to several newspaper reports, the judge has signed a petition being circulated by the Yesh Gvul organization of reserve soldiers, which is calling for a unilateral withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

Eitan declined to discuss the matter with reporters last night, and Justice Ministry officials so far are refraining from stating categorically that the Dov Eitan whose name appears on the petition is the judge.

There are three courses of action the ministry could take, if Eitan did sign the petition, said a spokesman. The first is to do nothing; the second is for a higher level judge to rebuke Eitan; and the third is for Eitan to be called before a disciplinary court.

No action has yet been taken except for seeking clarifications, the spokesman said.

ALUF BARAK

(Continued from Page One)

seen by the Syrians as actual." Barak added that the Syrians see the question of the Golan as connected with the "solution to the Palestinian problem," meaning, in the view of Damascus, an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories conquered in 1967 in exchange for "at most (a) cancellation of the state of war."

Regarding the Soviet advisers serving alongside the Syrian Army, Barak said Israel estimates their number at "2,000" with the army, and between "2,000 and 3,000" manning "the system connected with the SAM-5" batteries. Barak said a possible IDF withdrawal from the Shouf to a line along the Awali River "is not yet under discussion."

Regarding dissension in the ranks of the Fatah organization, Barak said "the situation is not yet critical; Arafat has come out of more critical situations." Media reports on the clashes between rival PLO groups in the Bekaa Valley were "in our opinion, exaggerated," he said.

Briefing reporters earlier in the day in Tel Aviv, Barak said the Syrians are playing at brinkmanship in their efforts to annul the Lebanese-Israeli accord and retain their hold over Beirut, "but they may yet be surprised if their tactics lead not in the direction they intend."

Meanwhile, the Syrian tactic is to try to provoke the Israelis by some deliberate outrage, such as shooting down an Israeli aircraft. In spite of

official Syrian assurances that the fire aimed at an Israeli plane recently was accidental, Barak says it looked rather like a deliberate attempt to prick the Israelis.

Asked about a report that Libya has five nuclear bombs, Barak said, he "does not believe it." Barak said the PLO has 4,500 fighters in the Bekaa Valley, 2,000 in Tripoli and the Lebanese south, a thousand in Beirut and some 500 in the central Lebanese hills. "The terrorists are slipping back into Lebanon from the countries of dispersion," Barak asserted.

Confirming this, the deputy commander of the PLO's military formations, Abu Jihad, yesterday said the PLO has recently decided to move some of its units from various countries into the Bekaa Valley to fight against Israel.

Orthodox throw rocks in Bnei Brak protest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK. — Some 120 ultra-Orthodox Bnei Brak residents demonstrated here at 10 p.m. last night, throwing stones at passing cars and blocking the intersection of Abarbanel and Jabotinsky streets.

The unlicensed demonstration was in protest against the construction of a cement plant in Kiryat Herzog, Bnei Brak.

A large police contingent dispersed the demonstrators and arrested five of them.

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More protests to follow Arabs' land strike

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAZARETH. — The national committee of chairmen of Arab local councils will intensify its fight against the Interior Ministry's decision to "appropriate tens of thousands of dunams of land" belonging to Arab residents under the jurisdiction of Misgav regional council in Galilee, the committee head Ibrahim Nimr Hussein said yesterday.

Hussein added that the general strike held yesterday in Arab villages was only a warning, and next month there will be demonstrations in Jerusalem. If the new move does not yield positive results, an open-ended strike will begin, Hussein described yesterday's strike as a success.

Government officials dealing with Arab affairs said on the other hand that 10 out of 44 local councils disregarded instructions and refused to take part in the strike.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg reiterated that there are no plans to

expropriate land belonging to Arab residents. He said his ministry is ready to correct mistakes which have been made during the planning of Misgav. "Such a severe action (as the strike) will only harm the interests of the Arab population," he said.

According to Ministry Director-General Haim Kuberky, the strike was unjustified since the Misgav council was established solely as a municipal administrative unit whose function is to serve all residents of the region. He said that no private lands have been requisitioned for inclusion in the new regional council's boundaries, nor will it include land previously allocated to another regional council.

Kuberky also said the director of the ministry's Northern District office has studied complaints by eight local authorities whose lands about those of Misgav and has made certain changes in the new regional council's map borders. These changes will now be shown to member of the Knesset Interior Committee for their approval.

Rumanian 'righteous gentile' honoured

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Agarici Viorica of Rumania will be honoured posthumously today at a tree-planting ceremony on the Avenue of Righteous Gentiles at Yad Vashem.

Viorica, who was chairman of the Rumanian Red Cross, was instrumental in saving the lives of Jews from Rumanian city of Iasi in the summer of 1941.

Those Jews were among the 2,000 survivors of a pogrom in Iasi which left 10,000 Jews dead. They were

jammed into closed railway cars and shipped to two camps in Rumania. About 70 per cent of them died en route.

When the train to the camp at Calarasi-Iolamita arrived at Roman, after four days on the rails, Viorica, at great risk to her own life, ordered the military authorities to open the cars, remove the dead bodies and provide the Jews still alive with water.

Viorica's son Gheorghe, 73, will plant the tree in her honour. The ceremony is to take place at 4 p.m.

Internal lens can find inhaled objects

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If a child accidentally inhales a sunflower seed, or any other foreign object, into his lungs, doctors at Hadassah-Mt. Scopus can locate the object with the aid of a tiny lens inserted through the mouth that transmits images to a television screen for instant monitoring.

The device, a video bronchoscope, the first of its kind in Israel, was installed two months ago in the pediatrics department, headed by Prof. Shimon Godfrey. But details of the device, donated

by Yitzhak Cohen of Britain, were only made public in yesterday's edition of the Hadassah house organ *Hadassah*.

Bronchoscopy, or passing a tube bearing optical equipment through the trachea for a visual inspection of the respiratory system, has been performed for almost 50 years. But the new apparatus, manufactured by Sony, allows the physician to see enlarged images, in colour, on a television screen above his head in the operating theatre. Similar devices are in use for internal examination of other parts of the body.

U.S. sub in Ashdod

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The American Sixth Fleet nuclear-powered submarine USS Grayling, accompanied by the frigate USS Joseph Hewes, has arrived in Ashdod harbour for a four-day visit.

This is the first time that U.S. combat ships have visited Israel since the start of the war in Lebanon. Supply ships have been the only callers here during the past several months.

The over 350-member crews of the two ships are the guests of the Israel Navy during their stay.

The Grayling is one of 37 Sturgeon class submarines intended to seek out and destroy enemy subs, using torpedoes and submarine rockets.



Prof. Raphael Goren has been appointed dean of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot, starting next autumn. Goren, born in 1931 in Tel Aviv, has been a professor since 1974. (W. Braun)

Two Tel Aviv men jailed for robbing woman

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A judge here yesterday sentenced two men to three years imprisonment, half of it suspended, for robbing a woman of a gold medallion and \$1.

Haim Shimson, 29, and Daniel Wahab, 30, both of Kfar Shalem in Tel Aviv, were earlier convicted of attacking the 57-year-old woman in

Kfar Shalem, knocking her to the ground and robbing her of the valuables, worth about \$10,000. Judge David Wallach of the Tel Aviv District Court said the attack was certainly a "terrible trauma" for the woman. The judge noted that the two had not expressed regret for their action.

Committee to study young Arab delinquency

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Following what it said was a sharp rise in juvenile delinquency among Arabs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has appointed a committee to study the problem and recommend ways to deal with it.

The panel, headed by former MK Shmuel Toledano, who also served as the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, is composed of Jewish and Arab representatives of the police, the ministry, the employment service, the educational

system and the civil administration in the administered territories.

A report submitted several months ago to Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan noted that of the 9,459 youths between 13 and 18 referred last year to the probation service, 4,560 (48 per cent) were Arabs.

The report also said that 20 per cent of all juvenile offenders caught last year within the Green Line came from the territories, mainly the Gaza Strip.

KADIMA

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF THE ISRAELI LABOUR PARTY

KADIMA, the English-speaking Department of the Israeli Labour Party, applauds the initiative of the Leadership Bureau of the Party, in its decision of June 2, 1983, regarding the current situation in Lebanon, and herewith reiterates its position:

- We are opposed to Operation Peace for Galilee, in all its stages, becoming an extended war in Lebanon, and set forth the following goals:
 - avoidance of war with Syria
 - the return of all our soldiers from Lebanon
 - the assurance of peace and security for our northern settlements
- In order to insure these goals, we insist upon the following initiatives:
 - the withdrawal of all IDF troops from the Shuf Mountains and the Beirut area in the coming days, even if Syria should not agree to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, and the replacement of IDF troops with the Multinational Forces.
 - the creation of a security zone in South Lebanon, through direct consultations with the United States and the Government of Lebanon. This zone shall be manned by forces consisting of international troops and the army of Major Sa'ad Haddad, with the express purpose of protecting the refugee camps in the area, as well as additional security arrangements which will enable the withdrawal of all IDF forces within two or three months.

We call upon the Government of Israel and the People of Israel to support these proposals and to put an end to the current conflict involving our soldiers on foreign soil.

ALL IN AGREEMENT WITH THE ABOVE STATEMENT ARE URGED TO CONTACT: KADIMA, 110 HAYARKON STREET, TEL AVIV, TEL. 03-242614, TO EXPRESS THEIR SUPPORT.

Shiff files complaint against Lahat

By CAROL COOK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hotelier Haim Shiff said yesterday that he has filed a complaint in the High Court of Justice against the Tel Aviv municipality for razing a structure on his building site, and warned that he will wage a campaign against Mayor Shlomo Lahat's re-election. The mayor says he isn't worried.

City Hall on Sunday night tore down the cement block structure, which was built to house the construction elevator on a tower Shiff is building above Shekem on Rehov Ibn Gabirol.

Shiff's original permit for the elevator and related structure ex-

pired six months ago.

Shiff was asked to remove the structure after he failed to take a number of steps required to ensure public safety, the municipal spokesman's office said.

The structure had been built on the sidewalk adjoining the construction site, and pedestrians had to walk into the busy street to get around it.

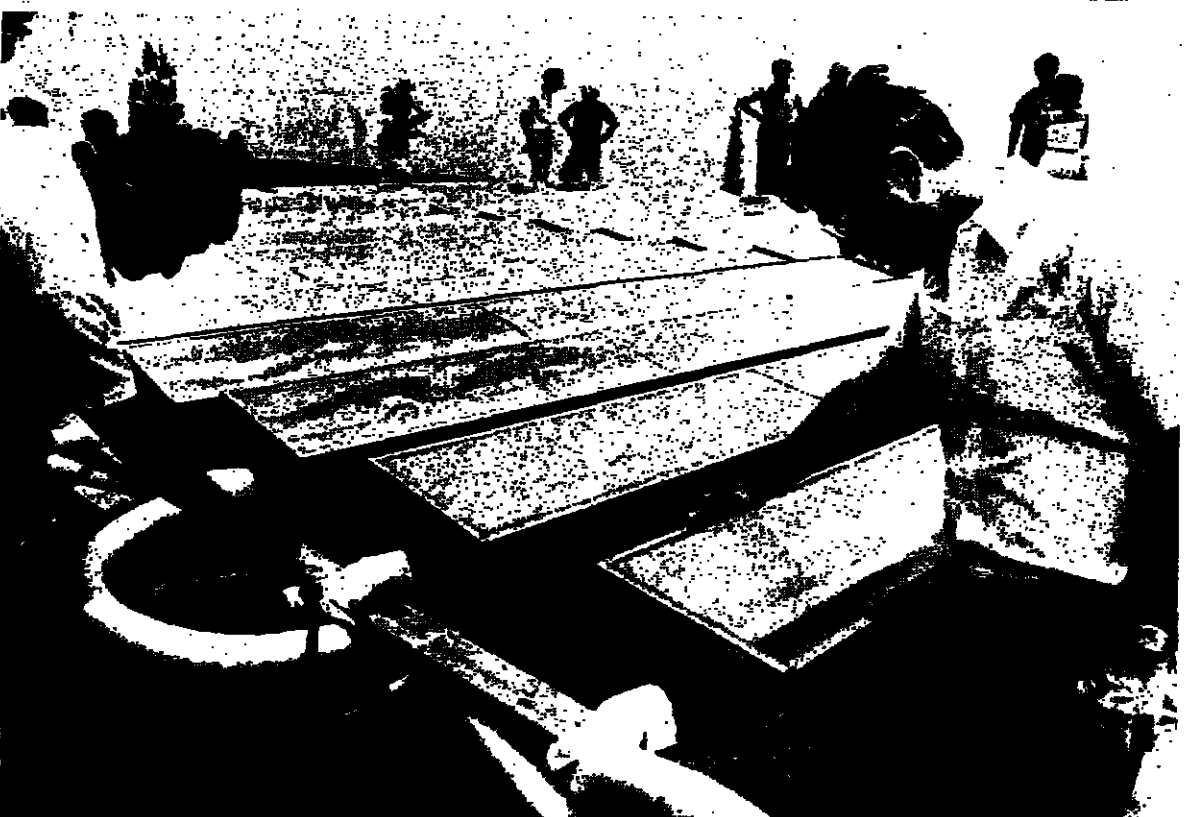
Shiff denied that the structure posed a danger to pedestrians. He said the whole matter is rooted in a personal conflict between the mayor and himself, dating back to the last municipal elections, when Shiff supported the Labour Party candidate, Asher Ben-Nathan, against Lahat.

"I said we needed a mayor with a head (rash ir im rash), not someone like Chich. He's not serious, and he's unstable. He's a danger to the public," Shiff said.

Lahat, who is seeking a third term, has been nominated as Likud candidate both by his own Liberal Party and Herut, Shiff's party.

"I hope the Likud will withdraw his candidacy," Shiff said.

Lahat told *The Jerusalem Post* he isn't worried about such a possibility. "What counts is to maintain law and order. Everyone is equal before the law. Mr. Shiff, to my sorrow, violated the law, and I had to react," said Lahat.



Energy Ministry Director-General Uriel Lynn (right) inspects a solar collector yesterday at the dedication of a solar-powered heating system at Kibbutz Ahmot. Such systems already save the country some \$50 million annually in energy costs, he said. (Zoom 77)

Ne'eman: Nuclear energy will power nation

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel is 20 years behind in the development of nuclear energy options, but the government decided last month to implement a programme to build nuclear reactors in Israel. Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman said on Monday.

He was speaking at Tel Aviv University upon the inauguration of a chair in theoretical nuclear physics bearing his name.

Ne'eman said that a shortsighted decision was made in 1963 by the government in power at that time, but that he hopes the country will be able to meet at least some of its energy needs through nuclear

power within the next decade.

"Whoever thinks that if OPEC is down now, they are going to stay down, lacks a real understanding of the situation," Ne'eman said. "OPEC has had its ups and downs before. Oil is too expensive to be used for energy, and other energy sources must be developed."

"The country's energy needs can be met by a ship full of coal docking here once a week," he said. Using nuclear energy would almost eliminate such dependency, said Ne'eman.

He said France is the country which has done the most to develop nuclear energy and he is therefore sure that it is no coincidence that the money for the chair in

theoretical nuclear physics was donated by the French Friends of Tel Aviv University.

Yesterday, the university's Gordon Centre for Energy Studies was dedicated. The university has recently expanded its research and teaching on energy-related subjects, earmarking many resources for this purpose.

The centre, named for Swiss industrialist Gershon Gordon, will encourage teaching on all levels, particularly on the advanced graduate level, as well as both basic and applied research. It will also coordinate the university's activities in this field and serve as a clearing house for information both inside and outside the university.

Ansar prisoners again protest war

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Disturbances broke out yesterday afternoon in the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon as prisoners again demonstrated to mark the first anniversary of the war.

As on Monday, they displayed placards against Israel and the IDF. Several tents were also burned.

Large IDF forces have surrounded the camp for the last two

days, but so far have refrained from intervening.

Security sources speculate that some of the hundreds of new detainees rounded up in southern Lebanon on suspicion of hostile activity and placed in the camp during the last two weeks may be behind the disturbances.

In the Ein Hilwe refugee camp in Sidon, a bomb exploded yesterday outside a shop. Security sources believe it was a criminal matter.

Winter eats into St. Peter's fish crop

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Last winter's severe weather created a serious shortage of St. Peter's fish, driving up their retail price to \$300 a kilogram, double the usual price.

Last winter, several hundred tons of the sub-tropical fish, succumbed to the low temperatures in their ponds, and supplies have been

reduced to one-fifth the usual 50 tons weekly.

"We are doing everything we can to end the shortage quickly," the secretary of the breeders union, Amnon Levin, said yesterday. The measures include marketing fish before they reach full size and allowing kibbutzim not badly hit by the frost to market fish above their usual quotas.

Tel Mond suicide

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL MOND. — Mordechai Levy, 25, of the Eshkol quarter in the moshava Tel Mond, set fire to himself and died following a quarrel with his brother.

The man was a bachelor, described as a loner, who lived with his parents. He had been unemployed for years and was continuously depressed.

Yesterday he poured petrol over himself two metres from the family home. Doctors failed to save him. Earlier, his brother had tried to lecture him "to change his ways."

HORMONES

— Prof. Zvi Laron will hold the Irene and Nicholas Marsh chair in endocrinology and juvenile diabetes, inaugurated yesterday at Tel Aviv University's Sackler School of Medicine. Major research projects are planned on disturbances in growth and sexual maturation, and the development of new treatments for these and related disorders.

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Maccabi fund doctors 'cheat on prescriptions'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Doctors employed by the Maccabi Kupat Holim fund have fraudulently collected millions of shekels from it, members of the Knesset State Control Committee were told yesterday.

The subject of payments to doctors was raised after the state comptroller's report complained about the fund's faulty control of payments.

Speaking to the committee, fund director-general Rafi Roter said that about 6 per cent of the payments to doctors for visits by patients were based on false or incorrect reports. In addition, some pharmacies collaborated with doctors in cheating the fund by reporting inflated sums.

As an example, Roter cited the case of a doctor who prescribed a larger quantity of medicine to a patient than required. The pharmacy gave the patient only a part of the medicine prescribed and sold him cosmetic products for the difference. The pharmacy then sent the bill for the entire purchase to Kupat Holim Maccabi.

Roter said that the fund generally refrains from filing complaints to the police, since the process of bringing doctors and pharmacies to

trial is long and costly.

State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik in his recent report criticized this practice, and said that complaints should be filed as a way of deterring prospective cheaters.

Tunik added that the root of the problem is inefficient control by the fund over the doctors.

In a statement published after the committee meeting, Roter asserted that the comptroller's report referred to the 1979-81 period, and the sums involved did not reach millions of shekels.

Roter said that only 10 doctors of the 900 employed by the fund were involved, and in only one case were legal charges lodged.

Roter said last night that it was the fund itself which fined or expelled those doctors who were found guilty of such offences by the fund's own investigative and disciplinary bodies. In one case, judicial proceedings were instituted.

Roter added that the comptroller in his report praised doctors and pharmacists in general for doing their jobs well. "It is unfair to blacken the name of all doctors and pharmacists just because of the misdeeds of a handful," Roter declared.

'High speed' traffic courts to be introduced shortly

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Seven "rapid justice" traffic courts will be in operation within a month, Judge Moshe Nach, director of courts, announced yesterday, following a meeting with Transport Minister Haim Corfu.

The decision to establish the tribunals came after an emergency conference of representatives of 40 official and voluntary organizations involved in the prevention of road accidents. Moshe Ariav, director of the Road Safety Authority, warned of an expected increase in serious accidents in the coming months because of the heat and the large number of children on the roads and streets during the school holidays.

Another factor, he said, was the continuing lag between highway construction and the burgeoning number of motor vehicles plying the country's roads — now an estimated 720,000.

Police Inspector-General Rav Nitzav Ivizan told the gathering that two "tactical law enforcement units" devoted especially to safety have been put on duty in the northern and central sectors of the country. In addition, about 1,000 civil guard members have been assigned to traffic control.

Argentina urged to find desaparecido

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith is pressing Argentine authorities to step up the search for a Buenos Aires Jewish man who has been missing since April 19, it was disclosed this week.

Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, director of the ADL's Latin American Affairs Department, said the disappearance of Carlos Alberto Bamballi is "particularly shocking, because the Argentine government

instits that the practice of abducting people has come to a halt." When the military took power in 1976, thousands of persons "disappeared" in Argentina.

Rabbi Rosenthal said that the ADL's associate national director Abraham Foxman had cabled Argentina's President Reynaldo Bignone, on May 9, requesting his personal intervention in the Bamballi case. Since then, the league has been told by the Argentine Embassy in Washington that efforts are being made to locate the missing man.



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- PERETZ NAFTALI PRIZE** — for Scientific, Economic and Social Research
The prize will be awarded for a piece of Israeli research into an economic or social subject that has appeared in a printed publication or journal. Nominations may be submitted by social, economic and social research bodies, educational and research institutions, publishers and the writers themselves.

Nominations should be submitted in four copies, registered post, by June 30, 1983, to: Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo, the Director of the Education, Youth and Culture Administration — Municipal Prizes, Tel Aviv 64 182, or they may be delivered to Aviva Sana, 11th floor, Room 1140, City Hall. Those wishing to receive the regulations governing the award of the prizes should write to the above address, or phone 03-438473.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

U.S.-Soviet arms talks reopen today

GENEVA (AP). — Signalling a more flexible negotiating stance, the U.S. yesterday prepared to table fresh, "modified" proposals in this week's round of talks with the Soviet Union on halting the strategic arms race.

The chief American delegate, Edward Rowny, was expected to arrive in Geneva only shortly before this afternoon's meeting with his Soviet counterpart. Today's meeting marks the end of a 10-week spring recess that has brought seemingly significant, though unspecified, shifts in the American position in the secret negotiations. President Ronald Reagan, campaigning for Congressional support for his plans to install intercontinental MX missiles by 1986, has announced he will

modify instructions to the U.S. team to bring them into line with proposals by a presidential commission headed by retired Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft.

One of the panel's principal recommendations is that the opening talks should place emphasis on making warheads, rather than missiles, the basic unit of account in the negotiations.

The current U.S. proposal calls for both sides to reduce warheads by about one-third to 5,000 each and cut the number of land and submarine-based missiles to 850.

The Soviet delegation arrived for the talks yesterday and urged the Americans to show "political will" to reach an accord.

A brief statement by Alexei

Obukhov, deputy chief negotiator, said the Soviet Union would enter the talks with the "assumption that such agreement is both possible and necessary."

In response to a question, he said that chief Soviet negotiator Viktor Karpov had remained in Moscow because "he is not well." He declined to answer other questions, but Soviet diplomatic sources said Karpov might join the talks later this week.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Washington yesterday for a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Paris to solicit allied views on how to speed up the negotiations with the USSR on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

Nicaragua: U.S. diplomat involved in murder try

MANAGUA (Reuters). — Nicaragua said yesterday that one of three U.S. diplomats ordered out of the country was involved in a plot to kill Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto with a poisoned bottle of his favourite wine.

State Security Director Lenin Cerna told reporters that Ermila Loreta Rodriguez, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy, took part in the plan to poison d'Escoto with French wine laced with thallium.

He displayed what he said was the poisoned bottle of wine, produced by French Benedictine monks, and added that it was a favourite of d'Escoto, who is a Catholic priest.

He said the U.S. Embassy in Managua tried to lure a Foreign

Ministry employee into giving d'Escoto the wine as a gift.

Cerna said David Noble Grieg, first secretary at the embassy, was expelled for giving a Nicaraguan citizen a radio device to jam local stations and broadcast anti-government messages.

Earlier, a U.S. Embassy spokesman described as preposterous Nicaraguan charges that the three diplomats plotted to kill senior officials as part of a plan to undermine the government.

In Washington, informed sources said the State Department was preparing to order a number of Nicaraguan diplomats to leave the country in retaliation for the expulsion of the three diplomats.

Jet fighter lands on freighter's deck

MADRID (Reuters). — A British Sea Harrier jump-jet made an emergency landing on a Spanish cargo ship in the Atlantic after losing radio contact with its aircraft carrier base, a British Embassy spokeswoman said yesterday.

The single-seat fighter, able to take off and land vertically, put down safely on the deck of the cargo ship Al Raigo at about 19:00 GMT Monday night off Portugal, while on patrol from the carrier Ilustrious.

A shortage of fuel prompted the pilot of the £7 million (IS450m.) aircraft to make the emergency landing, which was believed to be the first time a Harrier in trouble has put down on a handy merchant ship.

Iraq's Hussein bids for partial cease-fire

BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has proposed a limited cease-fire in the war with Iran. It would cover the Gulf and its entrance through the Strait of Hormuz, the official Iraqi news agency INA reported yesterday.

In an open letter to the people of Iran, the third since February, Hussein said the proposed cease-fire would cover the Gulf area, "including its waters, ports, coasts and skies."

It would allow free passage for all ships, including those of Iran, and the export of oil through the Gulf, "even if battles continued on the ground."

The cease-fire proposal followed by one day a report by the Iraqi News Agency that Baghdad had issued a new warning that it would sink any vessel sailing in what it had declared to be a war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence in London said last week that Iraqi planes had seriously damaged two merchant vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini in the war zone.

Meanwhile, Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah Sabah said yesterday that his country had redoubled its efforts and intensified its contacts with Teheran and Baghdad to help end the Iran-Iraq war.

S. African parents proud of rebel sons on eve of hanging

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — The parents of three black nationalist guerrillas scheduled to hang tomorrow say they are proud of their sons and are demanding that their bodies be returned for burial after the executions.

"Go well my son, I love you. I am proud of you because you're to die for your people. We'll meet where you are going. You must know the struggle will not end even after your death," said Sarah Mosololi, 56.

Her son Semano Mosololi, 25, Marcus Motaung, 27, and Simon Mogerane, 23, are scheduled to hang here after being convicted of high treason and murder in attacks on police stations in which four policemen were killed.

Mafia drug bosses convicted in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters). — An Italian government crackdown against the Mafia took a major step forward on Monday night when a court sentenced alleged leaders of three Palermo clans to prison terms totalling 400 years on drugs, arms and organized crime charges.

The tribunal sentenced Tommaso Inzerillo, Rosario and Giuseppe Gambino, Emanuele Adamita and Filippo Ragusa to 20 years each. Rosario Spatola, chief defendant in the trial of 75 alleged members of the Mafia's Spatola, Inzerillo and Gambino "families," was sentenced to 13 years in prison and a \$53,000 fine.

Altogether, 59 defendants were found guilty in the trial, the first under tough anti-Mafia laws pushed through the Italian parliament last year after the murders of a prominent local Communist politician and the Palermo police chief.

Soviets launch companion probe

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday launched a companion space probe to one launched last week, and it is expected to approach the planet Venus this fall.

The official news agency Tass said Venera-16, launched five days after the unmanned spacecraft Venera-15 was sent toward Venus, was functioning normally and all on-board systems were working.

Tass said that "like Venera-15, Venera-16 will reach the environs of Venus early in October." Tass said the research to be carried out simultaneously by the two space probes "will make it possible to considerably expand the body of information about the surface and atmosphere" of Venus.

Pope's role overrides Reagan's, French think

PARIS (AP). — Pope John Paul II plays a more important role in the world than U.S. President Ronald Reagan or Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, according to a French opinion poll published yesterday.

The respondents were asked: "Of the three following persons which seems to you to play the most important role in the world today?" The pope was judged more important by 40 per cent of those interviewed, Reagan received 34 per cent and Andropov 8 per cent.

TOMORROW — Haga (Civil Defence) Exercise in Petah Tikva and Tel Aviv

Tomorrow, Thursday, June 9, there will be a Haga exercise in Petah Tikva and Tel Aviv. In the exercises, Haga, Israel Police, fire brigade and Magen David Adom personnel will participate. Civil defence incidents and fires will be staged. The klaxons of fire engines and rescue vehicles will be heard.

In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

West Sahara dispute halts opening of Africa summit

ADDIS ABABA (AP). — A committee of African leaders failed yesterday to resolve a dispute over the Western Sahara and salvage a continental summit, whose opening planned for Monday, has been delayed by the issue.

"So far there has not been any breakthrough," Peter Onu, assistant secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), told reporters after a two-hour session of a 21-nation committee assigned to seek a compromise on the question of whether Western Sahara delegates should be allowed to sit at the summit.

Onu, a Nigerian, said the committee decided to call an informal meeting of all delegations gathered

for the 19th OAU summit at 3 p.m. yesterday and let them try to thrash out the issue.

"We feel the matter is so important that all the member states shall be present — not just the 21," Onu said.

Ethiopian police imposed extraordinary security for the committee meeting, physically barring some delegates from the session, amid jitters over heavily armed Libyan bodyguards.

The committee, including Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, met yesterday morning for the second time. A Monday night session also ended in stalemate.

(See Back Page)

Over 100 Soviets killed in river cruise ship disaster

MOSCOW. — More than 100 Soviet tourists were killed on Sunday when a Volga River cruise ship rammed a railway bridge at dusk, ripping off the upper deck, a spokesman for the state travel agency Intourist said yesterday.

There were unconfirmed reports that the death toll was closer to 200. The spokesman said those killed were in a film theatre on the ship's upper deck when the Alexander Suvorov hit the bridge on Sunday night.

Three officials at the Ministry of River Transportation of the Russian Federation refused to give any details of the crash, except to say that the ship was made in Czechoslovakia.

The Intourist spokesman, who refused to be named, said the ship

could carry 350 to 360 passengers, but he was not sure how many people were aboard at the time of the crash.

He said the accident happened about 10 p.m. near the industrial city of Ulyanovsk, the birthplace of Vladimir Lenin, about 720 kilometres southeast of Moscow.

The Soviet government announced the disaster in a special statement Monday night, but gave no details.

It said a high-level commission of inquiry headed by Politburo member Gidar Aliyev had been set up.

The findings of the commission are most unlikely to be published, however, judging by past Soviet practice. (AP, Reuters)

Rebels reportedly overwhelm Afghan commando battalion

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP). — Moslem guerrillas killed nearly all members of an Afghan Army battalion after a three-day battle, western diplomatic sources here said yesterday.

They said the crack 38th Commando Unit, based in Kabul, suffered some 200 casualties, while the remainder, about 100, surrendered to guerrilla forces during three days of heavy fighting which ended May 20.

Delayed accounts of the battle were provided by travellers reaching Kabul, said the sources, who would not be named.

The Afghan troops apparently were on "sweep" operations" through southeastern Pakhtia province near the Pakistan border.

when they were engaged by the Mujahedin.

Moslem insurgents also knocked out runways at two major Soviet air bases last week, reportedly damaging at least one Soviet transport plane and closing both airports for several days.

As of June 3 the airport at Herat, near the border with Iran, remained closed, the diplomatic sources said.

Guerrillas fired rockets and possibly missiles in both attacks on the Mazar-E-Sharif base in northern Afghanistan, close to the Soviet border, they added.

That attack also resulted in severe runway damage that closed the airport and forced Soviet planes to land on a dirt strip beside the runway, the sources said.

El Salvador partly cut off as rebels blast key antenna

SAN SALVADOR (AP). — Leftist rebels blew up a key radio antenna Monday night, isolating eastern El Salvador and sharply reducing telephone and other communications throughout Central America.

A spokesman for the National Telecommunications Administration, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said that the damage was extensive and the state-owned agency lacked many parts and components. He could not say how long it would take to repair the system.

The rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said in a broadcast that guerrillas who attacked the installation routed the 60-man army guard there and dynamited the main antenna.

A telecommunications expert said the dish-antenna at El Pacayal, 135 kilometres east of the capital in San Miguel province, was a key relay point for microwave communications in the region.

He said telephone, telex, television, telegraph, and direct-line connections were sharply reduced and delayed because of the attack. The

entire eastern part of El Salvador was cut off, and communications with Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico were also affected.

Radio Venceremos said the guerrillas killed and wounded 16 soldiers and captured three at El Pacayal.

Military sources here said they had no information on the attacks. Last week, the rebels seized Mt. Cacahuatique, about 170 km northeast of the capital, and damaged a radio installation on the slopes of the 1,500-metre volcano, part of a military communications network designed by American non-combat military advisers stationed here.

It was the 26th major rebel attack on the nation's power grid this year. Along with blocking highways and burning crops, this is part of a guerrilla campaign to wreck the economy in the civil war they launched in October, 1979.

Sources at the state power company said that the northern province of Chalatenango has been without electricity for at least a day because of guerrilla sabotage.

3 years' jail for Soviet peace activist

MOSCOW (AP). — A Siberian woodworker who circulated a petition calling on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to scrap their nuclear weapons has been sentenced to three years in prison, his wife said yesterday.

The man, Alexander Shatravka, was arrested last July as he collected signatures on a petition patterned after appeals by an independent peace group in Moscow.

His wife, who goes by the name of Anna Gordienko, told western reporters that her husband was convicted of anti-Soviet slander on April 26 in a trial in Vonyegay, a town in western Siberia.

DEMPSEY. — Heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey, who died last week aged 87, left an estate valued at between \$100,000 and \$250,000, dividing it equally between his wife and two daughters.

Sports

Soccer debut

Foot Sports Staff

Israel's Olympic soccer team makes its debut tonight against West Germany at Wuppertal at 7:30 p.m. Israeli time. There will be a live radio broadcast but no television coverage.

The expected line-up for Israel (goalkeeper): Larry Parodetz (captain), Harel and Fikant (defence); Yerushalmi, David and Jono (midfield); Yanai, Landon and Arnel (strikers).

Israeli yachtsman comes in third

WEYMOUTH, England (Reuters). — Shimshon Brokman of Israel came third in the first race in the world 470 class yachting championships yesterday. David Barak of New Zealand won.

Heavy storms on Monday washed out the scheduled start and high winds yesterday delayed the start of the competition until late afternoon.

Woffgang Klugner of West Germany was second, with Brokman in third place just ahead of reigning champion Jörn Ruwinski of East Germany.

McEnroe loses feet, keeps his temper

LONDON (AP). — John McEnroe defeated Jeff Borowiak 6-3, 6-3 yesterday, and then complained that the grass court at Queen's Club was close to unplayable. McEnroe fell on the slippery turf half a dozen times during his first round match in the \$203,000 Stella Artois Grand Prix Tennis Championships.

"Would you like to try to play on this court?" McEnroe said to the crowd after one tumble. But he kept his temper under a tight rein.

Queen's Club was bathed in hot sunshine, but recent heavy rain had left its mark on the grass.

"They usually do a fine job on the courts at Queen's Club," McEnroe said. "In fact, they are usually better than Wimbledon. I guess the Wimbledon courts must be in a bad state too."

Wimbledon starts June 20, and McEnroe will be trying to regain his title from Jimmy Connors. Last year Connors beat McEnroe in the final in both the Queen's Club event and at Wimbledon.

Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl also won their first round matches. The main upset of the first round was the defeat of Australian Mark Edmondson by a virtual unknown, Tom Cain of the U.S., 6-3, 7-6.

Molitor's triumph

NEW YORK (AP). — Paul Molitor drove in three runs with a double and a homer as the Milwaukee Brewers survived Ron Jackson's grand-slam homer in a six-run eighth inning to beat California 9-7 on Monday night. Molitor hit four of Milwaukee's 16 hits. He singled and scored on a double by Cecil Cooper in the first inning. The Angels tied in the third on Bob Boone's homer and the Brewers took the lead for good in the fourth on Molitor's two-run double.

Elsewhere in the American League, a two-run homer by Cal Ripken Jr. and Leo Hernandez's three-run shot powered the Baltimore Orioles past Toronto 8-1 in a game halted by rain in the sixth inning. Scott McGrew allowed his second hit of the game to highlight a five-run eighth inning that gave New York a 6-2 victory over Seattle. Ron Gleditsy scattered six hits and struck out seven batters en route to his fifth complete game of the year and fifth consecutive victory.

Oakland's game at Cleveland was rained out. There were no games scheduled in the National League.

In Boston, Alan Trammell slugged a three-run homer in a five-run eighth inning that helped the Detroit Tigers to an 11-6 victory over Boston. Lou Whitaker and Ross Cohen hit homers for the Tigers, and Dwight Gooden and Glenn Hoffman homered for the Red Sox.

Steve Kemp hit a tie-breaking, three-run homer and Craig Nettles added his second hit of the game to highlight a five-run eighth inning that gave New York a 6-2 victory over Seattle. Ron Gleditsy scattered six hits and struck out seven batters en route to his fifth complete game of the year and fifth consecutive victory.

Oakland's game at Cleveland was rained out. There were no games scheduled in the National League.

Junior soccer

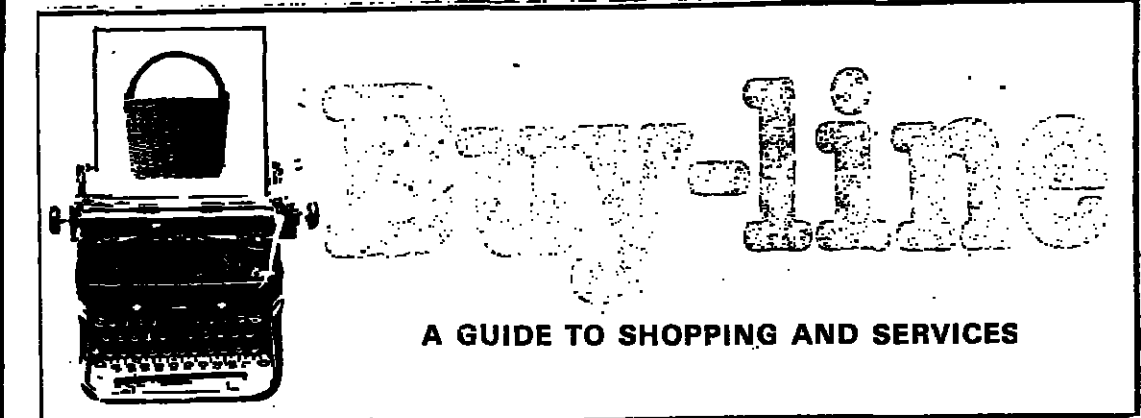
MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — Uruguay yesterday became the first team to qualify for the last eight of the World Youth Soccer Cup, while the Netherlands knocked out the Soviet Union. The South Americans beat Poland 3-1 in a group "B" match.

The Netherlands beat the Soviet Union 3-0 in the northern city of Minsk and Brazil edged Nigeria 2-0 in Gendabala in yesterday's other games, both in group "D."

Ramadan: No alcohol for Cairo night spots

CAIRO (AP). — Officials in Cairo's leading tourist and nightclub district have banned the sale and consumption of alcohol in most public places during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, a tourism spokesman said yesterday.

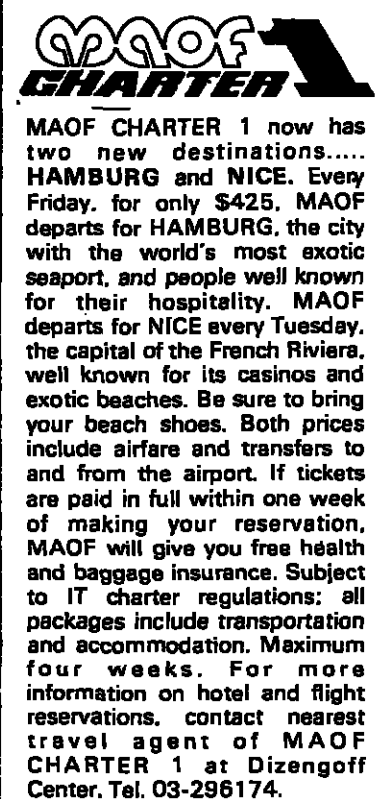
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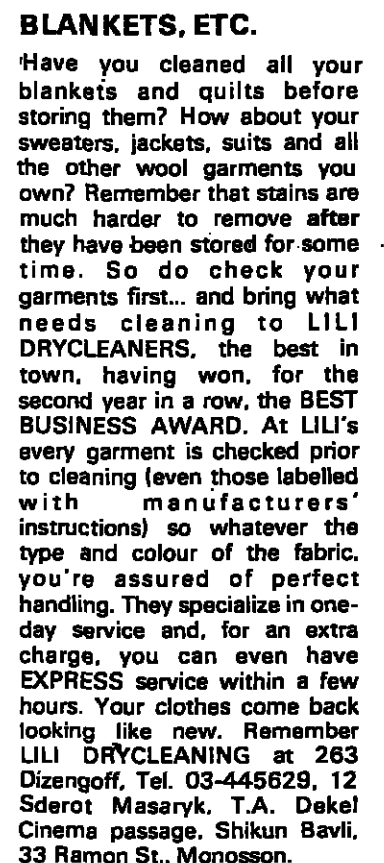
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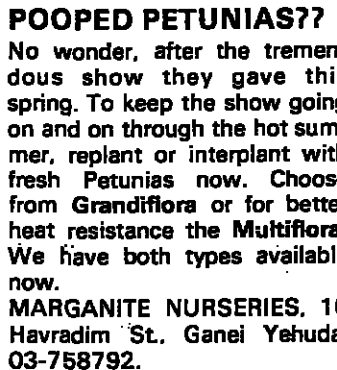
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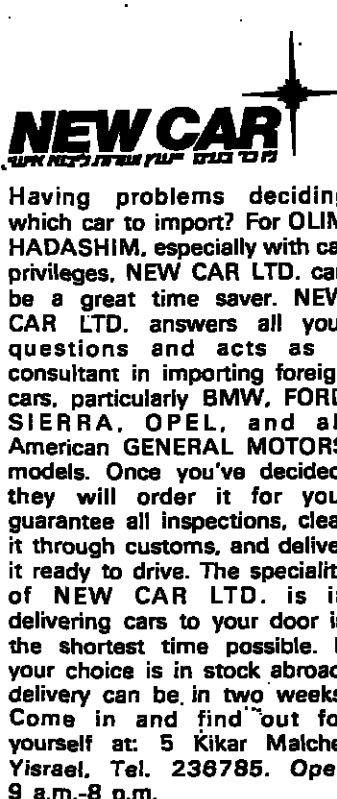
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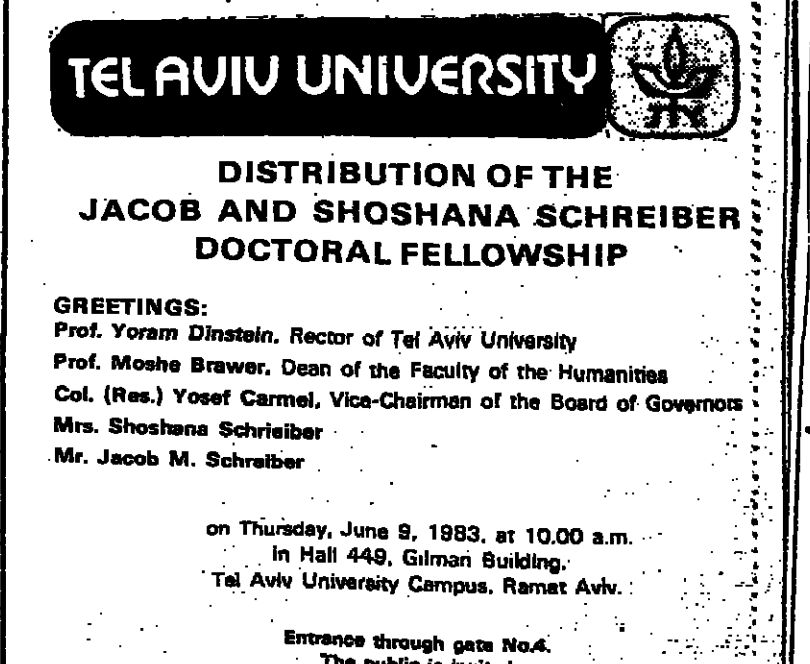
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Col. (Res.) Yosef Carmel, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors
Mrs. Shoshana Schreiber
Mr. Jacob M. Schreiber
on Thursday, June 9, 1983, at 10.00 a.m.
In Hall 449, Gilman Building,
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv.
Entrance through gate No.4.
The public is invited.

Women in Universities — 2

A studied look

Amy Levinson gives an overview of women's studies programmes at the universities, while (below) Addie Drecksler focusses on a unique course on women in Israeli literature which is being offered at Tel Aviv University.



mands resources that are only available at a department level in order for it to develop into a serious discipline." Schuster will be teaching a *hativa* course called "Women in Social Change," but says that all of her courses are taught "both from the perspective of women and of men...By not looking at the 'women's angle,' you are

distorting reality."

Women's studies courses should be integrated into a traditional discipline in which academic degrees can be granted, stresses Dr. Ellen Boneparth, a visiting lecturer at Hebrew University, whose special interests are women and politics, and international feminism.

The political scientist from California's San Jose State University adds, "You need administrative support and a separate department for this inter-disciplinary field. If these programmes are more institutionalized, they will be less vulnerable."

Boneparth is currently teaching a course on women and politics under the auspices of Hebrew University's Programme for Sex Differences in Society. She is also organizing the International Institute of Women's Studies in Israel in conjunction with the programme and the Rothberg School for Overseas Students.

In July, the institute will be offering two-and-a-half weeks of classes at Hebrew University (in English) — on women in Israel, in Jewish tradition, culture and ritual, and on women's role in community life here and abroad — and a nine-day trip around the country.

In the U.S., Boneparth says, there are over 300 universities and colleges with women's studies departments or programmes, and some 3,000 courses in the field are offered each semester.

Some lecturers and professors who teach locally claim that the field of women's studies, and research related to women's social, cultural or historical role in society (and usually conducted by women themselves), are not regarded very highly by university department heads and members of academic committees who are, in the main

men. This lack of appreciation of the field, they claim, prevents people doing research on those subjects from making progress in their academic careers, and keeps women's studies a low priority on university curriculae.

However, according to Prof. Galia Golan, co-ordinator of Hebrew University's sex differences programme, "There was surprisingly little difficulty in getting it through all the necessary faculty committees — we didn't need the staff's Senate's approval — and no one voted against it, even though there had never been an inter-disciplinary programme here before."

The idea for the programme — which Golan prefers not to label "women's studies" — came out of a symposium offered three years ago on "Women in the Modern World," which was taught by women from a few departments and drew many students and staff members alike.

"On the basis of that course, we came up with the *hativa*. Several professors, including Rifka Bar-Yosef (sociology), Amiya Liblich (psychology), Brenda Danet (communications), and Ze'ev Kind (psychology), worked to put it all together," says Golan, a professor in the political science department.

AS IT STANDS now, the programme offers around 20 courses which are taught and attended by both men and women (some 25 per cent of the students are male).

Says Golan: "We took courses already given in different departments and put them all together to form a curriculum. The courses are cross-listed in the programme and in their own departments in the social sciences and humanities faculties, etc. In some cases, people teaching courses about women that

we didn't even know about approached us."

This year, Boneparth's *hativa* course was made possible by funds contributed by the U.S.-Israel Women to Women organization: the sex differences programme does not exist as a budgetary unit, and depends on the administrative services and office space of the psychology, sociology and psychology departments.

This lack of autonomy and departmental status doesn't seem to bother Golan.

"It's very hard under current economic conditions to get any more than *hativa* status," she says, explaining that she receives no salary for her work for the programme. "I don't feel that women's studies — or gender studies — are a discipline per se, or that they should constitute a major. Our programme consists of a cluster of courses which can be taken toward a minor...and are an added dimension to any field."

Golan adds that as a feminist, she felt strongly about the necessity of offering an organized programme devoted to "gender studies," so she helped stir up support and line up teachers to contribute to it.

Besides holding monthly colloquiums for staff and advanced students on subjects including rape, abortion and so on, the sex differences programme organizers also take credit for organizing ongoing public lectures at Jerusalem's Van Leer Institute.

"Our intention is to bring issues concerning women in politics, in the workplace, in religion, and other areas, out of the university and into society," says Golan, adding that she has been very pleased with public response to the lectures, where the emphasis "is on women, as opposed to sex differences."

IT HAS TAKEN over a decade — since feminist Marcia Freedman's first extra-curricular course on women's liberation was offered in Haifa — for Israel's universities to include women's studies in their formal curriculae.

In fact, to date, only two universities have instituted women's studies programmes (*hativa*): of these two, Haifa University's *hativa* is only getting started next year; whereas Hebrew University's Programme for Sex Differences in Society is just one year old.

Other institutions of higher education — notably, Tel Aviv University — do offer courses related to the role of women in history, literature, science, religion and so on, but they have not been organized into a unified programme of women's studies per se.

The courses taught in Haifa and Jerusalem are not recognized toward a Bachelor's or Master's degree in women's studies, and the two *hativa* do not carry the status, either financially or administratively, of full-fledged academic departments.

Until now, explains Dr. Judy Hill, a lecturer in English literature at Haifa University, people who wanted to teach women's studies were dependent on the good will of the heads of their departments in allowing them to do so.

"The *hativa* is a beginning," she says. "But it's not enough."

Anthropologist Dr. Ilia Schuster agrees with her colleague: "Abroad, women's studies means libraries, research facilities, appointments — more than department status. This is not understood in Israel. What is accepted now in the States," she says, "is that the world and experience of women are legitimate subjects for research — there is a real commitment to documenting and studying women's experience as

members of society."

"We are still at a primary stage in Israel (universities) in trying to legitimize the academic study of women."

Dr. Debbie Bernstein of Haifa University's sociology department echoes Schuster's sentiments concerning the necessity of including women's studies in university curriculae.

"In many spheres, women face specific problems and experiences which are not paid attention to in the main body of work in social sciences and other disciplines," the lecturer explains. "The main body of work generally gives us the picture of the male part of the population."

The women's studies programme at Haifa University, she says, will comprise three courses taught specially — for the first time — for programme, plus eight or nine already-established courses from several departments, that have a content related to women. The sociology department will take administrative responsibility for the programme.

"At present, the emphasis (in the courses) is on the social sciences because of the larger number of staff members from that faculty who are dealing with these subjects," says Bernstein, who will be teaching a *hativa* course on the status of women in Israel.

She adds that funding for a few of the *hativa* courses will be coming from the Na'amat women's organization. Otherwise, the establishment of the Haifa University women's studies programme — due in good part to the efforts over the past year of psychologist Dr. Marilyn Sefer and political scientist Dr. Daphna Sharfman — does not require extra capital from the university.

But, says Schuster, "This field de-

VIRGINIA WOOLF once said that, "The title 'women and fiction' might mean women and what they are like; or it might mean women and the fiction they write; or it might mean women and the fiction that is written about them; or it might mean that somehow all three are inextricably mixed together."

A new course entitled "Women on Women in Hebrew Literature" that is presently being offered for the first time at Tel Aviv University, is struggling with all these possibilities.

The course is the brainchild of Dr. Lily Ratok, who came up with the idea for it while editing a Hebrew literature textbook for use in agricultural/vocational schools. Her special editorial area was poetry: which, she realized, sometimes depicted the woman's role in a very different way from that envisaged by students at such schools.

"It was important for me," Ratok says, "to keep in mind the images these girls brought from home, where the woman is generally viewed as inferior to the man in most ways. Still, I chose poems for the book which dealt with the female identity, both personal and sexual, and with the problems which exist for women in the social milieu. It was — and is — my responsibility as an educator to expose others to

new perspectives."

When Ratok later approached Hebrew literature department chairman Dr. Uzi Shavit, he immediately agreed to her idea for a new course on women and literature.

Why had such a course never been offered before?

Ratok answers, matter-of-factly, "It's hard to say why. It just wasn't. But there was no questioning of the value of the subject — there were not even questions concerning my methods of presentation."

At first glance, 37-year-old Lily Ratok — willowy, blonde, innocent-looking — seems hardly the type to be teaching a course with a title with so many radical implications. In actual fact, Ratok's expressed philosophies and her course content are a long way from radical.

"My own views are far from feminist," she says candidly, "at least far from the feminism I saw in America. Yet, as I worked on the course curriculum and on research for my own writing on the same subject, I began to get excited about things I was finding out about myself."

"I'd always seen my problems as purely personal, as a wall only I was banging my head against. Now suddenly I was reading that other women also banged their heads against that very same wall, and so

the wall became less my personal wall and more *our* wall."

The literature she was reading then and is teaching now includes the fiction and poetry of such Israeli writers as Amalia Kahane-Carmon, Yona Wallach, and Dalia Rabikowitz. What is the difference between theirs and the writings of men?

"First, I think that if you give a poem to a reader, he will not be able to say whether it was written by a man or a woman — except for the obvious gender distinctions in the language. That's true, at least, with today's writing. In early works, because women were less educated than men, there were differences in language levels.

"At the same time, however, the early Zionist-socialist movement allowed women to achieve a high level of culture. It gave the woman the freedom to write about her own immediate reality — husband, children, the things she does and the things done to her.

"That reality has changed somewhat in the literature of the '70s and early '80s. The problems confronting women are much more sharply formulated, and women's attitudes toward those problems are much more militant. In addition, they have begun to write about very female situations: about relationships between mother and

daughter, about lesbian relationships, about friendships within the female social circle."

Ratok maintains that her course is not intended to be propagandistic.

"I present the material, the writers, the literature. I also cannot help but present — to some degree — my own feelings. But my students will pick up what they want, respond as they choose."

Those responses vary from day to day. Some classes are extremely quiet, with Ratok doing most of the talking. Others virtually explode with discussion and argument.

FOR THE MOST part, the students — almost all of which are women — find in the poetry the same message that Ratok has discovered: that the role and problems of 20th-century women are more difficult than those of men. However, this knowledge does not seem to be changing or influencing them as it did Ratok.

Shoshana, a woman in her 50s with grown children, is back at school completing her B.A. in Hebrew literature. She says that today's women's literature deals very clearly with today's reality.

"Men and women started out, in early Israel, on an equal footing. But all of that has systematically been done away with. Women are back into the 'old pattern' of taking

care of the children and working only part-time — if at all.

"Yet, even as I read the works of writers like Yona Wallach who express themselves very sharply in almost revolutionary terms, I am not 'converted' to feminism. To my mind, we are on a dead-end street. We women continue to give in."

A self-defined feminist in her mid-twenties, Viola says that she became very interested when she first heard about the course, and was eager to hear what Ratok would have to say. She feels the class has been very good, with Ratok speaking a lot about the more feminist poets and subtly guiding the students in that direction. But she still does not expect to come out of it personally changed in one way or another. "I already know I am a woman, I know who I am," she says.

None of the women spoken to question Ratok's interpretations of the readings. For all of them, the words are clearly those of women who are needing, hurting, and searching.

Yitzhak Einav — one of only about six men in the class of 70 students — reads the poems and hears the discussions quite differently. He explained his presence in the class, almost jokingly, by saying that with a feminist wife, he has experienced the practice of feminism and now is interested in learning the theory of

it. However, he does not believe he is finding much of that in the class. "Every time Lily Ratok brings in a poem that is supposed to illustrate women's suffering in a male chauvinist world," according to Einav, "it gets discussed as a great work of art and everything else is forgotten."

He claims that there can be no such thing as "feminist writing," and echoes Ratok's assessment of the lack of distinctions between male and female writing styles. Also, in his opinion, "If it is great literature, then it is not feminist; and if it is blatantly feminist, then it is not great. All literature of substance transcends time and place and local suffering."

"The 'ache of being female,'" he continues, "is no different from the 'ache of any suffering person in society. There is no 'axe-grinding' in a truly beautiful poem."

Still, Einav regrets that there are not more men in the class, to give it a better philosophical balance. As it is, he admits, he often feels like an intruder — someone "looking through a keyhole."

This is especially so at times when Ratok and her students seem to be "looking desperately for literary manifestations of their own aches and pains as women," and Einav feels he is left to "bear on my weak shoulders generations of men's sins

against women."

Those manifestations, he insists again, are hard to find — at least in the literature Ratok presents.

Just as Ratok was not particularly upset that hers is the first Tel Aviv University course devoted to women's literature, she is also not ruffled by the fact that a book she's working on, when finished, will be one of the few published pieces of research on the subject.

"You need time, leisure time, for the study of these kinds of things. When you're being 'shelled' all the time, that's the first thing you deal with."

Whatever the reason, it is clear that feminism and women's studies do not hold Israeli society in as tight a grip as many other Western cultures. Much is heard and read about the interest and involvement in women's issues on university campuses elsewhere, where special departments not only attract and activate students, but produce research on female roles in society in general.

But Ratok is sure that this subject will also one day be studied and taught in many forms, in many places in Israel.

Right now, she herself is planning another course for next year — this time an examination of how men will write about women in Hebrew literature.

'ES, EVEN DOCTORS like an occasional pat-on-the-back. Not that any patients never have a good word for me in the consulting room — they do — but that's hardly an exalted territory.

Far more credible is the sentence or two, complimentary or otherwise, about myself casually overheard while I'm standing inconspicuously at the back of the queue, the moshavim shop, or sitting unobserved behind a couple of my stents on the bus into town.

In practice, I use what I consider uniquely sensitive yardstick for measuring my "success" amongst the population I look after. This is the percentage of invitations that I receive to all the various *simchot* — from *brit mila* to the golden wedding my patients celebrate. I find this figure a far more reliable barometer of my professional accomplishments than any objective statistical could ever be.

Attendance at such festivities also

allows me an intriguing glimpse into the natural behaviour and interactions of my patients — something often denied me in the more formal atmosphere of a clinic or home consultation, but of immense value in my ongoing relationships with them.

For example, take Eldad Korman's recent bar mitzva celebration which was held in the community hall of one of the moshavim I look after. When I arrived, the party was already in full swing with guests either sitting at tables talking and eating, or dancing in the middle of the hall to the impressive international repertoire of a small but noisy band and vocalist who had been hired for the evening.

I sat down in an empty place next to the Ravids. As I did so, Menahem Ravid hastily stubbed out the cigarette he had been in the middle of smoking. "It's just because of the celebration," he explained, smiling at me weakly.

A pat on the back

A doctor's diary/Dr. David Samson

No doubt he was recalling our clinic meeting the previous week at which I'd told him about the dangers of his smoking especially in view of his blood-pressure. He'd told me that he'd already kicked the habit for good. Maybe how he really would.

At a nearby table I acknowledged Aliza Korman, Eldad's grandmother, whose mild diabetes is successfully controlled by dietary restrictions alone. I don't know whether it was my presence or not that did it, but when the coffee and cream cakes were being served I saw her stretch out a hesitant hand

towards the plate of goodies only to retract it, empty, a second later, temptation having been resisted. "Good for her," I thought to myself.

The dance floor was a hive of activity with both young and old going through the gamut from *hora*, to waltz, to the twist with an energy expenditure which left me breathless just from watching.

Amongst this crowd I made out 14-year-old Sara Segal, a young patient of mine who has a mild scoliosis. This is a back deformity which, in Sara's case, requires at the

moment that she wear almost continuously a corrective back brace. This ensures that as she grows her trouble will quite literally straighten itself out.

At her last clinic visit, both Sara and her mother had sworn blind to me that the admittedly rather cumbersome brace was being worn all the time as instructed. Now I had evidence that it wasn't. Catching sight of me, Sara skillfully maneuvered herself behind a mass of dancers and disappeared from view.

Ron Tsur was also on the dance floor and, to the beat of the music, was undertaking a series of complicated body contortions which I took to be a recently imported dance routine. He almost froze in mid-gyration when he saw me, most likely remembering my house call to him only two days before. Then I had found him "floored" for a very different reason: He had pulled a

muscle in his back whilst bending down to pick up his four-year-old son, and had been rooted to the spot by the sudden severe pain this had provoked.

At least now I could be certain he wouldn't be back at the clinic to try and extend the three-day sick leave certificate I'd given him to rest at home. I had at least a hundred witnesses that he had obviously already made a complete recovery.

My most interesting observation, that evening however, concerned the outfit which another of my patients, Chaim Ben Dov, had chosen to wear. I should explain first that Chaim never visits me in the clinic by himself. He's always accompanied by Dina, his large, domineering wife who also acts as his spokeswoman on such occasions ("Chaim's been off-colour recently, Dr. Samson. Look at him... Chaim's been having pain in his knee again, haven't you, dear?") It

seems that he never manages to get a word in edgewise at home either.

Anyhow on this evening, Chaim was sporting a bright blue shirt, a dazzling red-and-green necktie, and a magnificently flamboyant yellow tartan jacket. Unable to exercise his verbal powers of expression Chaim had apparently selected another method of making his presence felt, and what an effective one it was. He was just impossible to miss from anywhere in the hall. Talk about loud colours...

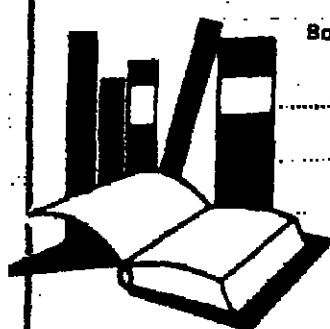
Naturally, as an invited guest at such celebrations, I try and refrain from mixing business with pleasure or, in the words of an astute colleague who once remarked that hospital doctors treated their patients in a zoo-like situation, whereas family doctors did so in a jungle-like setting, I try not to mix safaris with *simchot*!

"Today" is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Sivan 27, 5743 • Sha'aban 26, 1403

Much ado

IF SYRIA were prepared to make peace with Israel, the Alignment would for its part favour a territorial compromise in the Golan Heights to go with the peace. Should a statement of such an intention by the Alignment cause a surprise, let alone set off a political furore?

The idea of territorial compromise in the Golan, within the context of a peace with Syria, is enshrined in the Alignment's 1981 election platform. It remains Alignment policy, despite the support offered by a large number of Labour Party Knesset members to the Golan Law. Yet when the Labour Party's secretary general, Haim Bar-Lev, reiterates it at a meeting with a visiting foreign dignitary, all hell seems to break loose.

At the instigation of Ronnie Milo of the Likud, an urgent full-dress debate on Mr. Bar-Lev's statement is scheduled to be held in parliament later today.

The issue of the Golan Heights is admittedly highly sensitive. In December 1981 this area, Syrian until June 1967, was formally made subject to Israel's law, jurisdiction and administration. Syria, however, has never abandoned its claim to the area, although officially it would not trade the return of even the whole of it for Israel's retention of any portion of the occupied Palestinian territories. It is thus not very likely that Damascus would consider a pledge of territorial concession by Israel in the Golan any inducement to pull Syrian troops out of Lebanon.

In Washington, however, the hope is apparently being entertained that by reaffirming its own stand on the applicability of Resolution 242 to the Golan, the U.S. would be able to soften Syria's present hard line on a Lebanese withdrawal. Arguably it was impolitic, and bad timing, for Mr. Bar-Lev to seem to be encouraging this American scheme. From Israel's point of view, the two issues would better be kept separate.

Mr. Bar-Lev's indiscretion, for which he has been scolded even by some of his party colleagues, pales, however, before the utter folly of the Likud in whipping up a veritable Knesset storm over the former chief of staff's statement.

Rather than draw attention away from current criticism of the government's running of the Lebanese war, which doubtless motivated the decision to hold the debate, the Likud would only be helping to highlight the unresolved problem of the Golan Heights. The Alignment's programme bars a restoration of the old international boundary, from behind which the Syrians, before the Six Day War, were able to press their attacks on the Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley below. But it stops short of seeking the annexation of the entire area.

The programme, as Mr. Bar-Lev has made clear, proposes the ceding of some small part of the area back to Syria, leaving Israel in control of the strategic hills in the east as well as all the newly established Israeli settlements. Such "cosmetic" revision of the present frontier may not please the Syrians. But it is surely more reasonable than the Likud programme which, standing the Sinai model on the head, would leave the Syrians not a single square inch of the Golan Heights territory.

So long as Hafez Assad, or a similarly bloody-minded dictator, holds sway in Damascus, it may be a matter of little practical import that Israel, in contravention of its own international obligations, is unwilling to make the slightest territorial concession in the north, even for the sake of peace. But the Likud programme foresees no alteration in Israel's attitude even if a peacefully disposed regime arises in Damascus. This is what today's unnecessary debate will bring out most forcefully.

READERS' LETTERS

BOPHUTHATSWANA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I refer to your report of May 27, "Israelis help S.A. 'homeland' set up TV." I myself returned from Bophuthatswana only a few weeks ago and I doubt that much has changed there in the meantime.

The 2.5 million Botswanans living in Bophuthatswana, would certainly object very strongly to be called the inhabitants of a "homeland," under the tutelage of South Africa. There are several "homelands" in S.A. but Bophuthatswana, about twice the size of Israel, is an independent republic since December 1977. It is a parliamentary democracy, where the members of the national assembly are elected, partly by direct popular ballot or by the regional authorities from among their members, except for six experts, designated by the president, Lucas M. Mangope.

Bophuthatswana's economic cup, by the way, overflows in respect of

its mineral potential and mineral industry, with a production value of over 500 million rands and the employment of some 50,000 people, and the full hidden wealth of this country has yet to be exploited.

It provides 30 per cent of the world's platinum production, operates five chrome mines, a large vanadium mine, manganese mines and crocidolite asbestos, with quite a potential for gold, cobalt, diamonds, lead, copper, zinc, coal, uranium, etc.

A special and considerable source of income to the government is Sun City, situated about two hours by car from Johannesburg (or Pretoria), which very successfully competes with the casinos of Las Vegas.

Under such circumstances I doubt, whether — as you wrote — "the matter of Israeli financial assistance has not yet been discussed," or whether this question will have to be discussed at all.

Jerusalem. OSCAR MARENI

UNCLAIMED COLLIE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Anyone who knows Mr. Babak Rad, formerly of New York, is requested to tell him to come to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Israel, 30 Salame Road, Jaffa, where his collie dog has been waiting for him for almost two months, having apparently got lost in Tel Aviv.

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SUMMIT IN ADDIS ABABA

By COLIN LEGUM

AFRICAN heads of state are now in Addis Ababa for the 19th summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The main item of discussion was to be the organization's future, which was put in jeopardy when there was a failure, on two occasions, to obtain quorums in Tripoli for the summit.

Among the reasons for the failure were the opposition by Morocco and 17 of its supporters to accept the admission to membership of the Polisario's exile government, the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic (SADR); the question of who should legitimately represent the government of the civil war-torn Chad; and hostility to Col Muammar Gaddafi's policies, which made a number of governments (like Egypt, Sudan and Somalia) decide not to attend any meetings in Tripoli.

Because Tripoli was an ill-fated venue, it was decided to move the summit to Addis Ababa, the birthplace and headquarters of the OAU. But nettish problems still remain.

Even before the Tripoli fiasco, there were signs that the OAU was in serious difficulties stemming from its failure to keep alive the sense of African "oneness" and close brotherhood, which was so strongly felt at the end of the colonial period.

THE OAU was itself born out of quarrels and disunity between conflicting African groups. Newly independent states were sharply divided between the former English-speaking and French-speaking colonies; both these groups were internally divided between conservatives and radicals; and there was still a relationship of suspicion between sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab-Islamic north.

No less serious was the basic division between those who stood for complete political unity — led by Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, Guinea's President Sekou Touré and Mali's first President, Modibo Keita — and the pragmatists who favoured an organization with much looser links. The latter group won, and on May 26, 1963, all the independent African states (barring South Africa and Morocco) signed the OAU Charter in Addis Ababa. South Africa's exclusion was deliberate because of the nature of its political system. Morocco had refused to sign because of its objections to the membership of Mauritania, over which the kingdom claimed sovereignty as it does now over West Sahara. But the Moroccans soon dropped their opposition and signed the charter.

WE WOULDN'T be surprised one morning to hear Kol Israel broadcasting something like the following: "Police in Tel Aviv will be patrolling Ibn Gavirol street tonight, between Rehov Kaplan and the municipality to prevent burglaries. In Jerusalem, they will be patrolling the entire length of Jaffa Road. And here is an important announcement for drug pushers: this evening there will be a police stake-out near the Flea Market in Jaffa."

If this sounds weird, then listen to the seven o'clock morning newscast informing drivers about police speed traps. Since most traffic violations are deliberate, drivers listening to the radio know where to behave and where to resort to their usual recklessness. The latest figures published by the Central Bureau of Statistics on traffic accidents show three types of comparison.

The first is the number of persons injured per 100,000 population. Here Israel ranks tenth in the world with 453. The U.S. comes first with 1,315, then Austria, 854; Belgium, 834; West Germany, 812; France, 631; England, 576; Switzerland and Japan, both 511; New Zealand, 505; and as noted, then Israel, with 453. The Netherlands has 400 per 100,000.

The flaw in this method of calculating is obvious; a remote province in China, with almost no cars, would have the best record.

The second method is the accident rate per 100,000 vehicles. Here, Israel comes out in first place, with 2,356, followed by Austria, with only 1,444. But this way, although it confirms our worse suspicions about Israeli drivers, is also flawed, for there are various ways of counting accidents. For example, the Israeli way fails to include those injured in army vehicles. Other countries also have their own special procedures.

Finally, there is the accident rate per 100 million vehicle miles, and here Israel comes in fourth place, with 118, behind Belgium with 132, South Africa with 123 and Japan with 122. But this does not take into account weather and road conditions, the age of the vehicles and, most important, drunken driving, which is said to account for about half of all accidents in many Western countries.

By the way, although the incidence of drunken driving in Israel is very low, the authorities recently approved a series of tests for drunken driving.

THE POLICE, of course, are not going to announce on the radio details that would help criminals. The police do make a sharp distinction between those who make a liv-

ing by crime, and ordinary respectable people who get behind the wheel of a murderous weapon, composed of half a ton of steel and glass, and go hurtling down the road, releasing all their inhibitions. The latter include Knesset members, those distinguished persons who make the laws which do not bind them, but only those they are dedicated to serve.

Why do the police inform the driving public of speed traps? One reason, and we believe it's the main one, is to tell drivers that the police are active. The fact that you may witness a hundred traffic violations in an hour and never see a policeman should not be interpreted by the public that the police are not active.

But couldn't the same results be achieved in a much different fashion? Why not this way: "Yesterday 153 drivers were caught in a speed trap on Gheva Road. All are being charged in court. According to past statistics, two-thirds will be fined and the rest have their licences revoked for periods up to six months."

THE WAY to reduce murder on the roads is, of course, to catch more violators. This can best be done by taking policemen out of uniform. They don't have even to stop vehicles, just to stand here and there

meeting since his country had not yet achieved its independence.

OAU members committed themselves to observe seven principles: to respect each other's sovereign equality; not to interfere in each other's internal affairs; to respect the territorial integrity (i.e. the borders) of each state; to settle all disputes peacefully through negotiations or mediation; to condemn unreservedly all forms of political assassination as well as of subversive activities by neighbouring or other states; to dedicate themselves absolutely to the total emancipation of all African territories; and to an affirmation of a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs.

Although these aspirations have been important in guiding relations among African governments, only two or three principles have been, more or less, faithfully observed: respect for the integrity of the borders inherited at independence, and support for the liberation of non-independent territories.

Warlike conflicts over borders — a serious possibility in a continent whose borders were artificially drawn to suit rival colonial interests — have been surprisingly few: a brief skirmish in 1964 between

Algeria and Morocco, and an unresolved conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia over the Ogaden. However, on becoming members, the Somalis had expressed reservations about the nature of the pre-colonial borders with Ethiopia, as well as with Kenya. The war in the West Sahara is not really over borders, but a conflict about ownership of a territory — the former Spanish Sahara.

There is also the simmering conflict between Libya and Chad over their border, involving the Azouzi strip, which is at present militarily occupied by Gaddafi's forces. The two sides rely on maps drawn by rival colonial powers: Gaddafi resting his claim on an Italian map, and the Chad on a French map.

Many other border disagreements have either been resolved, or been kept under careful control. There is no doubt that if it were not for the existence of the OAU, Africa's border would have become a serious factor in promoting continental instability.

THE OAU's other significant triumph has been in harnessing the resources of its members behind the liberation struggles in Portuguese Africa and southern Africa. Politically and diplomatically, it has

spoken through a unified African voice in the international arena; and it has raised funds and provided other material support for approved liberation movements. The OAU's Liberation Committee has been a vital instrument for the success, so far, of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and Rhodesia; and for maximizing support for SWAPO's struggle in Namibia, and for the guerilla movements operating against South Africa.

Not all the OAU members have been equally committed to pursuing this objective, and a majority of them are heavily in default in their contributions to the Liberation Fund. Nevertheless, the Liberation Committee has been a crucial instrument in coordinating the anti-colonial struggle. No less important is the diplomatic arm of the Liberation Committee, the African Frontline States who act under a mandate from the OAU.

What is not often discussed is the extensive network of functional cooperation agencies and agreements maintained by the OAU, either by itself or through the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). There is hardly a field of development in which the OAU is not involved. No other continent has established such close cooperation among governments and non-governmental agencies; nor is this functional cooperation disturbed by the political conflicts that periodically trouble the OAU.

Very little is known abroad about this range of activities because, as usual, far less attention is paid to reporting such positive aspects and achievements than to failures of policies. And, in Africa, there have been lots of failures to report since 1963.

THE WORST of all these failures has been the growing inability of the continent to feed itself, not only because population growth is outstripping the expansion of food crops, but also because a number of countries are, in fact, producing less now than they did in colonial times.

It is to the OAU's credit that it is itself the frank critic of these shortcomings. Its Lagos Charter setting out the requirements for the continent's economic future is a truly seminal document exposing the failures of this situation and proposing remedies. What is "much" less impressive has been the follow-up.

However, an effective follow-up requires a more dynamic leadership than that which the OAU has been able to provide over the last decade

during which time its moral authority has suffered. This has been, partly, because of its inability to resolve conflicts among its own members, such as between Somalia and Ethiopia, or over the West Sahara; and, partly, because of its unwillingness to act against those of its members whose policies run counter to the OAU Charter's principles. Critics complain that the OAU has become too comfortable a trade union for presidents to protect each other.

It is, of course, true that the OAU has no power to discipline offenders; all it has at its disposal is the moral power of persuasion. It used these powers to get Libya to withdraw its military forces out of Chad in 1982; but it then clumsily fumbled its first attempt at an African peace-keeping force, which was put into Chad to fill the vacuum left by the Libyans. It is bad enough that pioneer effort should have ended in failure; what makes it even worse is that there has been no attempt to discuss what went wrong with a view to ensuring a better result in future.

The OAU has also seen its moral authority eroded because of its careful protection of the principle that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of member-states. It is one thing for the OAU to have said that it would do nothing to help overthrow the tyrannies of Idi Amin in Uganda, "Emperor" Bokassa in the Central African Republic, and Macias Nguema in Equatorial Guinea; but it is quite a different matter for it to have remained silent while millions of Africans were martyred.

Disquiet over the OAU's failure to act in this area led, three years ago, to the adoption of an African Charter on Human and People's Rights. So far, very few OAU members have signed the charter, and the committee that is to deal with charges under it has not yet been set up.

The balance of possibility is that the OAU will endure and will be able to continue to achieve the kind of results it has shown itself capable of in the past, while still failing to deal with a number of the more serious problems. The really challenging question, though, is whether the time is ripe — or whether it will ever be ripe — for the OAU to reform itself and, based on the first 20 years of its experience, turn itself into a more influential continental body. Or will it, like the United Nations, remain frozen within the structures established at its birth?

(Third World Reports)

Deliberate delinquents

By MACABEE DEAN

Another factor is the imbred fear of all too many respectable Israelis of the "secret police." Not only do they want the police to be in uniform, but they want to know what the police are about. And the police go along with this, for if there is anything the police want, it is to be liked. But if the police were to ignore their desire to be liked and would really lecture reckless drivers, as the American police do, wouldn't this save lives and prevent accidents? At any rate, we believe most parents in this world would rather have their car drums punctured by an irate policeman, not in uniform, and have reckless driving reduced, than have their children or someone else's child hit by a car.

THE WAY to reduce murder on the roads is, of course, to catch more violators. This can best be done by taking policemen out of uniform. They don't have even to stop vehicles, just to stand here and there

with walkie-talkies and inform headquarters of the licence number of a car that ran a red light at the corner of Allenby and Rothschild at 9.15 a.m. on June 8, etc. A clerk sitting in headquarters would type out the summons and send it by registered mail. This system would certainly increase many-fold the amount of tickets issued. And many drivers would begin to look over their shoulders and think, "That guy may be a policeman, so I'll slow down. Why take a chance?"

As things are now, the police rarely have time to deal with such minor violations. They are busy dealing with the real accidents, with the dead and maimed. But their method contributes to these serious accidents, for any person who gets away day after day with running through stop signs, through red lights, with double parking in no-stopping, high-fine tow away areas, or with a hundred and one other "minor" offences, which can be dangerous, soon learns that he can violate the law with impunity. No driver ever intends to cause an accident, to injure or kill someone.

These are all the results of those "minor" violations, like tailgating and speeding, for which the police rarely have time to issue summons.

The police should concentrate on the "deliberateness" of a violation as much as on its consequences.

Since the police at present catch only one out of a thousand violations (if even this), the authorities think that the fine should be raised a thousand-fold. But no driver believes he will be caught. It is not the size of the fine, but the certainty of it that acts as a deterrent.

If every traffic violator were fined only 15 minutes of his time by being forced to pull over to the side of the road and wait that long, or, if the air were let out of his tyres, the traffic accident rate in Israel would plummet.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

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E. DAIATSU R	16	0.25	60	315	45
F. TALBOT 1510 R	17	0.26	66	343	49
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